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Selections.

MR. COBDEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT SPEECH AT ROCHDALE.

[On the 23d of November, Mr. Cobden delivered his usual annual address to his constituents at Rochdale. The greater portion of the address referred to the United States, and was as follows:]

IF we are to discuss these foreign questions at all let us do so calmly and temperately, as I now mean to do the subject of the American war (cheers). I wish to be tolerant toward everybody who differs from me about this dreadful civil war in America. I have most intimate friends who differ totally from me on this question. It never drove me from their doors, nor prevented me from associating with them. Nay, more, I have always said that, while I believe many entertain sinister views on this question, there are, on the other hand, many who have taken the part of the South because it is the weaker, because it is insurgent, and because, looking at the extent of territory, they do not believe that the North can succeed in subduing it, and that, as the struggle is a hopeless one, we ought to endeavor to put an end to it. These are views that ought to be regarded with deference, but there are other parties in the country who have not had the sense to conceal their objects, but who wish to see an end put to Republican institutions in that country (cheers). I will tell you what my opinion is with regard to Republicanism. I think we may have greater advantages in this country with an hereditary monarchy than we might have from electing a president every four or every six years. Now, this is my theory; but, at the same time, if I see a people setting up a government upon a standard very far in advance of anything that was ever known in the world before—a people who say "We will rule ourselves by pure reason; there shall be no religious establishments to guide or control us; there shall be no born rank of any kind; but every honor held and every promotion enjoyed shall spring from the people and by selection; we maintain that we can govern ourselves without the institution of any hierarchy or privileged body whatever"—I think that everybody will admit that, at all events, that programme is founded upon an elevated conception of what humanity is capable of (cheers). It may be a mistaken estimate; it may be too soon to form so high an estimate, it may fail, but don't ask me who always consult, to the best of my ability, the interests of the great masses of my kind—don't ask me to wish it may fail; don't ask me to exult if it seems to fail, because I utterly repudiate the possibility of my partaking of any such sentiment as that (hear, hear). We have lately seen that great country brought into a strait and a difficulty which we might be thrown into to-morrow. We are now ruling India, containing a population of 130 million or 140 million people for the sake of their custom, and for nothing else; for I can defy you to show that this nation has any interest in that country except for the commerce that is carried on. That is an adventure unconnected with free trade. You might have something happen out there at any time; you might have something happen in Ireland. Is it conservative to jump up immediately that this great republic falls into this civil war from the fault of no one living, but, to trace out the first cause, rather to the British nation and to the British court some 150 years ago—I ask, is it conservative in this country, or among the religious classes of Europe, that they should have jumped so hastily into this kind of partnership with this insurrection? (Hear, hear.) Now, let us see what it is. Here you have a great political disruption, in which the active parties were very able men—I know the leaders on both sides—and what were they doing? They knew the tremendous consequences of the course they were going to entail upon this cotton region. For instance, here is a disruption by which they were to throw into convulsion this populous district, where many wear a paler brow than they would have done but for this civil war. Now, what did they do to justify themselves in the eyes of foreign States, to induce us and other countries to recognize them as belligerents? In our political convulsions you may remember that the parties who have sought to create a disruption tending to shake the community and cause loss and inconvenience abroad have always put out, from respect for the world, a programme of their grievances; but where is there any programme in this case? In the case of our civil war, after Cromwell and his party deposed and decapitated Charles I., they put a programme of grievances which they published in three languages and articulated throughout all Europe, showing why they had deposed the King, and why they had established the Commonwealth (hear, hear). What happened when James II. was dethroned and William III. was invited over? A declaration of rights was published—a narrative of the grievances against James II., and the programme included the condition required from the succeeding King (hear, hear). What did the Americans do when they declared their independence in 1776? They put forth a declaration of grievances, and at the present time no Englishman can doubt that they were justified in separating from the mother country (cheers). In beginning a struggle of far more gigantic proportions than all those to which I have alluded, which the parties knew would convulse this peaceful district, have they put forth any programme? I know the men, and I know that no one is more competent to write such a programme than Jefferson Davis. He could write it out as well as Thomas Jefferson did the Declaration of 1776. But why is there no such declaration? Because they have but the grievance they want to consolidate, perpetuate, and extend—slavery; but they cannot do it (loud and repeated cheers). But, instead of taking a straightforward course, what do they constantly say? These eminent men—eminent, I mean, for their intellect, who would so well state their case, if they dared to speak the truth—what do they say? Leave us alone; all we want is to be left alone. That is the reason why the conservative governments of Europe and so large a portion of the upper classes in England have consented to back the insurrection. Now, how would they feel if Essex and East Kent, having been beaten on the subject of the Corn-laws, had chosen to set up Kent and Essex and East Anglia right across the Thames, as the secessionists have sought to attempt to cut off Louisiana from the Mississippi, and if they had said, "We want to be left alone" (hear)? Why, can any government be carried on if a section of the people, when they are beaten at the poll at a peaceful election, be allowed to secede? I ask where is the conservative among the governing class of the country? I come to the conclusion that after all there is more conservatism among the Democracy (loud cheers). We have heard news from America lately which I confess has struck me as being one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world. You have 23,000,000 or 24,000,000 of people, spreading over territory some thousands of miles square, exercising on one day the right of suffrage upon a question respecting which currents of blood are flowing. And you see the result of that peaceful election given without so much tumult as I have seen in that dirty little village of Calne or that little town of Kidderminster (cheers and laughter). That is an event that humanity may be proud of, and it is not the subject for any political party to exult over or scowl over (loud cheers). A people who can do that, have given to the world a spectacle such as was never before presented by any other people. And what have they done? They have decided—after years of war, and after almost every household has lost a relative or an inmate—the contest that rose between Gen. McClellan, who desires to put down the war without making the abolition of slavery a condition, and Mr. Lincoln, who desires to put down the war and extirpate slavery from the South (cheers). Notwithstanding that that was the appeal made to the whole people, they have preferred acting in the interests of humanity, for that can no longer be questioned. They have preferred the continuance of war rather than the continuance of degrading slavery (cheers). Let us have no more of the late talk that this is not a war to put down slavery. Everybody now admits that, whatever is the issue of the struggle, slavery will be abolished. Now, with regard to the issue itself. I told you two years ago that I did not believe that I should live to see two independent States on that continent of North America. I have repeated that assertion since, and I now come to confirm that opinion, but with far more emphasis than I have ever expressed before (cheers). I do not believe that that country in my day will ever be separated. I look upon the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insurmountable (cheers). Take the case of the Mississippi: that river with its tributaries flows through 20,000 miles of navigable waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and in order that the United States might have its mouths in their own occupation, that they might have, as it were, the keys of their own doors in their own pockets, they purchased from the First Napoleon the State of Louisiana with the money of the old Union for three million sterling (hear, hear). Well, now, some two or three hundred thousand people could have squatted there. Some English, some French, and some Americans have taken into their heads that they will carry off this State, and place the mouths of that great river, the outlet of that vast country, in the hands of a foreign State. I have said that it would be far easier for Essex or Kent to carry off the mouths of the Thames and set up an East Anglian kingdom than for Louisiana to carry off the mouths of the Mississippi and set up for an independent State. There are some few hundreds of thousands in the counties of Kent and Essex, but the valley of the Mississippi will become the home of 200,000,000, and this makes it infinitely more impossible that the United States should allow the mouths of the Mississippi to be carried off than that England should suffer the Thames to be taken away. Why should they do so when they can prevent it by the smallest expense, and retain possession of it, for a few gunboats could easily blockade the outlets of that river? Even if the North cannot conquer Louisiana they might cut the dykes above New Orleans and drown the whole of that State. In saying this I am speaking of the motives and possibilities, and not wishes or feelings of my own (cheers). If you think that Mr. Jefferson Davis would be contented with the cotton States and not be allowed to extend into Texas, he would not thank you. They are fighting in the South to carry slavery beyond Texas into the vast regions of Central America. Now, I say, that if the geographical features of the country had been looked at by the ruling classes and those who write in the newspapers, they would not have arrived at a conviction of the success of the Southern side. There is a newspaper published in London read by everybody, but I have marveled at the ignorance which it has betrayed of the geographical features of this territory. In one article recently there was a river of 580 miles of internal navigation, to which the largest river in this country is a mere rivulet, and it was made to turn up hill any number of miles into another river, and these two rivers cemented were made to fall into a third river, into which neither really pours a drop of water (hear, hear). Now, there is a real danger in the ignorance of what, for want of a better term, I may call the ruling classes of this country—there is a real danger from their total ignorance of everything relating to America, and you may get into difficulties from this ignorance, which may cost much national dishonor to escape from (cheers). If I were a rich man I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge to instruct the under-graduates of those Universities in American history. I would undertake to say, and I speak advisedly, that I will take any under-graduate now at Oxford or Cambridge, and I will bring him to a map of the United States, and ask him to put his finger on Chicago, and I will undertake to say that he does not go within 1,000 miles of it. Yet, Chicago is a place of 150,000 inhabitants, from which one to two millions of people in our own country are annually fed. These young gentlemen know all about the geography of ancient Greece and Egypt. Now, I know I shall be pelted with Greek and Latin quotations for what I am going to say. When I was at Athens I sallied out one Summer morning to seek the famous river Ilissus, and after walking some hundred yards or so up what appeared to be the bed of a mountain torrent, I came upon a number of Athenian laundresses, and I found they had dammed up this famous classical river, and were using every drop of its water for their own sanitary purposes. Why, then, should not these young gentlemen who know all about the geography of the Ilissus know also something about the geography of the Mississippi? I am a great advocate of culture of every kind, and, I say, when I find a man like Prof. Goldwin Smith or Prof. Rogers, who, in addition to profound classical learning, have a vast knowledge of modern affairs, and who, as well as scholars, are profound thinkers—these are men whom I know to have a vast superiority over me, and I bow to them with reverence for their superior advantages; but to bring up young men from college with no knowledge of the country in which the great drama of modern politics and national life is now being worked out, who are ignorant of a country like America, but who, whether it be for good or for evil, must exercise more influence in this country than any other class—to bring up the young destitute of such knowledge, is, I say, imperiling its best interests; and earnest remonstrances ought to be made against such a state of education by every public man who values in the slightest degree the future welfare of his country (hear, hear). You know my opinions with respect to the future of America. I don't desire to carry them out, and I should not have said so much if so much had not been said on the other side. I want nothing but neutrality (cheers). But if we are to have perfect neutrality on this subject, let us try, for Heaven's sake, to have a little more temper in the discussion of a question for which, happily for us, we are not responsible. I am mute and silenced when I recollect that I have been protesting against war ever since I came into public life, but I have never succeeded in preventing wars all over the world. I could not say to America, "Why do you insist on carrying on this civil war?" I should at once be subject to the reply, "Why do you not take the beam out of your own eye before you take the mote out of ours?" But I fear that the advocates of all these wars, against which I have always been vainly protesting, are now turning up the whites of their eyes, as if they had been Quakers from their birth.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

From the New York Times.

WE find the following paragraph in the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD:

> "We know that the *Times* of this city, under pretence of magnifying the Message and the President, affirms anew the Dana-Seward Doctrine that the Proclamation, being a war measure, will end with the war, and that the rebels, by submitting in season, may save what slaves have not been actually set free by the operation of the war. We are sure that this gloss belies as well as dishonors Mr. Lincoln. There is no sentence or word in his Message, or in any utterance of his since he made the Proclamation, on which such an inference can be hung."

The STANDARD mistakes, or at least mis-states, our position on this subject. We have never said that "the Proclamation will end with the war," except so far as it is a war measure. That is the precise language we used in the very article from which the STANDARD professes to quote. Whether it is or is not to have validity *after* the war ends, as affecting civil rights and State usages, is a question which the courts must decide. This is our position, and we believe it to be that of the President, of Mr. Seward, and of everybody else who has any definite opinion on the subject.

That the Proclamation was issued as a war measure, for war purposes, and in the exercise of the war power, the President expressly declares, and nobody, so far as we know, pretends to doubt. If there had been no war, the President would have had no right to proclaim emancipation. So long, and so long only, as he is acting in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the army, and is prosecuting war against rebels in arms, he will have the right to maintain and enforce that Proclamation as a war measure. When the war ceases, as it will when the rebels cease fighting, war measures will cease, and this among them.

Another question will have arisen meantime, growing out of that Proclamation. By its terms all the slaves in States now in rebellion have been set free. So far as that declaration shall have been carried into actual effect, when the war ceases its results will be beyond controversy, just like any other results of actual hostilities. But where it may not have taken actual effect—upon slaves who may not have been actually *made* free, as well as proclaimed free—when the war ends, its validity will be open to precisely the same question as that of any other act of the government. The Executive Department is pledged to maintain it; but Congress may deprive the Executive of the power to redeem this pledge, and the Judiciary may annul the act altogether. When the war ends, the war powers fall into abeyance again, and all questions to which the war may have given rise, all questions growing out of emancipation, confiscation, blockade, or other acts of the government, are to be settled within the Union, under the Constitution and in the ordinary course of its provisions. Upon this point we presume the STANDARD agrees with us; and we do not see, therefore, how it can differ from us in thinking that after it ceases to have effect as a war measure (which will be, of course, when the war ends), the further potency of the Proclamation will be subject wholly to the judicial action of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Practically we hope the question will be one of little consequence. We trust that Congress and the people of the States will concur in so amending the Constitution as to abolish and prohibit the existence of slavery. No one doubts the rightful power of the people thus to act, and such action would at once dispose of all questions connected with slavery by disposing forever of slavery itself.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY IN MISSOURI.

From the Tribune.

No State of the Union so far exceeded, at the late November election, the expectations of the most sanguine Unionists as Missouri. Before the election many cautious members of our party placed Missouri among the doubtful States, and after the election the *Tribune*, in its first estimate of the Union majorities, set down Missouri for 5,000. The returns from the State are now nearly all in, and they conclusively show that our triumph in the State was much more complete than any leading newspaper in the country (Missouri itself not excepted) had anticipated.

Up to the 8th inst., the official returns of 92 Counties—all but eight—had been received at the State office in Jefferson City. The aggregate vote for Mr. Lincoln, in the 92 Counties, is 63,639, and for McClellan, 29,050. The overwhelming majority of the Radical party in both branches of the State Legislature, and in the Convention which is to meet in January for the purpose of revising the Constitution, may be seen from the fact that among the 92 Counties from which official returns have been received only 13 have given Copperhead and pro-slavery majorities, while all the others will be represented by men who are pledged to the support of the principles of the Radical party of Missouri, which in some respects are even more radical than the Baltimore platform. And there are Counties in Missouri which not only show larger Union gains than can be found in any of the Northern States—this might be said of nearly every County in Missouri—but which show larger Radical majorities than can be found in either Massachusetts, Vermont or Kansas. We speak not of those Counties which cast a comparatively small vote in consequence of the sympathizers with rebellion not being allowed to vote, but of Counties which polled a nearly full vote, as compared with the election of 1860. The following are a few signal instances:

	1864.		1860.	
Counties.	*Lincoln.*	*McClellan.*	*Lincoln.*	*All others.*
Iron	535	2	108	579
Macon	1,757	13	134	2,245
Putnam	1,292	47	111	1,295

There is, of course, not the least doubt that the Convention which will meet in January will by an overwhelming majority declare in favor of immediate and uncompensated abolition of slavery. Nor can we entertain the least doubt, in view of the Radical majorities in most of the Counties, that the measure will be ratified by the popular vote.

But Missouri will not long be satisfied with this new abolition of slavery. One of the most gifted and the most influential among the leaders of the Radical party, Senator Gratz Brown, has boldly declared that the right of suffrage belongs to all persons, without distinction of color, who have not forfeited it by criminal conduct; for instance, by participation in the rebellion. Gratz Brown is not, as some of his enemies have charged upon him, in favor of giving *immediately* the right of suffrage to every freedman, for he expressly reserves "temporary and transitory stages of qualification." But he strongly urges the recognition of the *principle* that men should not be excluded from the right of voting on account of their color.

Missouri, as was to be expected, has been profoundly agitated by Gratz Brown's manifesto. The organs of the Union party in St. Louis are mostly opposed to any discussion of this subject by the approaching State Convention. They urge against it that the Convention has no mandate from the people to deal with this question, and that any step taken toward giving the right of suffrage to the negroes might jeopard the ratification by the popular vote of the new Constitution. It is also reported that the Presidential electors, in their meeting on the 8th of December, took an informal vote on the subject, and declared themselves unanimously against it.

But although opposed to any legislation on the subject, at the present time, many of the Radical leaders declare themselves openly in favor of the principle, and several express the opinion that on that question the Radical party of Missouri already is, or soon will be, a unit.

At all events, it seems certain that Missouri will not be disgraced by such Black laws as unfortunately exist in some of the States of the Northwest. On the contrary, she bids fair soon to take her place, by the side of Vermont, Kansas and Massachusetts, in the battles for universal freedom and the equality of rights for all.

WAR OF THE SLAVE POWER ON THE PEOPLE.

THE present civil war in the United States is the last frantic attempt of a dying feudal aristocracy to save itself from inevitable dissolution. The election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, in 1860, by the vote of every free State, was the announcement to the world that the people of the United States had finally and decisively conquered the feudal aristocracy of the republic after a civil contest of eighty years. With no weapons but those placed in their hands by the Constitution of the United States, the freedmen of the republic had practically put this great slave aristocracy under their feet forever. That portion of the Union which was controlled by the will of the whole people had become so decidedly superior in every attribute of power and civilization, that the slave aristocracy despaired of further peaceful resistance to the march of liberty throughout the land. Like every other aristocracy that has lived, it drew the sword on the people, either to subdue the whole country, or carry off a portion of it, to be governed in the interests of an oligarchy.

This great people was not plunged into civil war by unfriendly talking, or by the unfriendly legislation of the Northern people, or by the accidental election of Abraham Lincoln as President. Nations do not go to war for hard words or trifling acts of unfriendliness or accidental political changes; although these may be the ostensible causes of war—the sparks that finally explode the magazine. There was a real cause for this rebellion—*the peaceful, constitutional triumph of the people over the aristocracy of the republic, after a struggle of eighty years.* If ever a great oligarchy had good reason to fight, it was the Slave Power in 1860. It found itself defeated and condemned to a secondary position in the republic, with the assurance that its death was only a question of time. It is always a good cause of war to an aristocracy that its power is abridged; for an aristocracy cares only for itself, and honestly regards its own supremacy as the chief interest on earth. This Slave Power has only done what every such power has done since the foundation of the world. It has drawn the sword against the inevitable progress of mankind, and will be conquered by mankind. It is waging this terrible war, not against Northern Abolitionists, or the present Administration, *but against the United States census tables of* 1860; against the mighty realities of the progress of free society in the republic, which have startled us all; but with which no class of men were so well acquainted as Mr. Jefferson Davis and his associates in rebellion.

There has always been a conflict in our country between this old slave aristocracy and the people. The first great victory of the people was in the war of the Revolution. That war was inaugurated and forced upon the country by the masses of the people of the New England and Middle States. The aristocracy of the South, with their associates in the North, resisted the movement to separate the people from the crown of Great Britain, till resistance was impossible, and then came in, to some extent, to lead the movement and appropriate the rewards of success. But the free people of the North [illegible] on and sustained the war. Massachusetts was then the fourth province in population; but she sent eight thousand more soldiers to the field during those bloody eight years than all the Southern States united. Virginia was then the empire State of the Union, and Rhode Island the least; but great, aristocratic Virginia furnished only seven hundred more soldiers than little, democratic Rhode Island. New England furnished more than half the troops raised during the Revolution; and the great centres of aristocracy in the Middle and Southern States were the stronghold of Toryism during the war. Indeed, a glance at the map of the Eastern and Middle States reveals the fact that the headquarters of the "peace party" in the Revolutionary and the present war are in precisely the same localities. The "Copperhead" districts of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are the old Tory districts of the Revolution. The Tories of that day, with the mass of the Southern aristocracy, tried to "stop the war" which was to lay the foundations of the freedom of all men. The Tories of to-day are engaged in the same infamous enterprise, and their fate will be the same.—*A. D. Mayo, in the Continental Monthly.*

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PASSENGERS.

From the Friends' Intelligencer.

IN San Francisco, in the Twelfth District Court of California, Judge O. C. Pratt presiding, an interesting case came up for settlement on the 2d ult. A colored woman, who had been forcibly ejected from a horse-car, had applied for redress, and the answer of the company to the court was, that their rules prohibited a negro or mulatto person from riding in their conveyances. The plaintiff moved to strike out this rule.

The Judge approached the subject as one of great public interest, and comparitively new to the judicial record. He remarked that "this absence of precedent excites but little wonder when it is remembered in how light esteem negro or mulatto persons have been holden for near two hundred years by the whites, in whose control have been placed and exercised the law-making and law-construing powers of the land." He spoke of the injustice of the Dred Scott decision, and said, "It has been already quite too long tolerated by the dominant race to see with indifference the negro or mulatto treated as a brute, insulted, wronged, enslaved, made to wear a yoke, to tremble before white men, to serve him as a tool, to hold property and life at his will, to surrender to him his intellect and conscience, and to seal his lips and belie his thoughts through dread of the white man's power. Was not the government ordained to defend the weak against the strong; to exalt *right* above *might;* and to assure the rights of each and all, however lowly or exalted, and to make them, as far as possible, inviolate? And, finally, is what is asked by defendant in this case anything less than to make the court an instrument of *power* to trample upon *right;* and, if this is true, what support is offered us in so doing, except the invocation of prejudices which have no holier origin than in brutal propensities, and a willingness to assist in perpetuating a relic of barbarism?"

In reply to the plea that companies had a right to regulate their own operations, the Judge observed: "That railroad companies have a right to make rules for the proper management of their business, is undoubted; but it is denied that such power extends to the establishment of regulations whereby, in effect, they provide and declare that duties imposed upon them by law *shall not be performed.* To regulate the mode of transacting their legitimate business is one thing, but to refuse through such regulation the performance of their just duties is another and very different thing."

After proving that the law which binds common carriers does not admit the excuse of color for the non-performance of duty, the Judge concluded in these words: "Opposition to doing a duty thought by the court to be unmistakably enjoined on the defendant, resting solely on prejudice against plaintiff's color and race, and the fancied or real absence of profit to defendant's business, should the duty be performed, can hardly be expected to receive countenance or assistance from tribunals established *to enforce rights and redress wrongs.* If public opinion on this subject is stronger than the law, let it take the form of embodiment in *legislation*, and then it can receive judicial recognition; but, in the meantime, our province is to judge plaintiff's legal rights, and defendant's duties, as we find them.

"Let the motion, therefore, to strike out be allowed."

Notwithstanding the increasing evidences of the desire to render to our colored population their just rights, they are still excluded from the common means of transit afforded by our street cars. It is well for us to examine how far regulations, so materially affecting the comfort and convenience of one portion of our citizens, are in accordance with the civil law, or with that principle of justice and right which should govern us on all occasions.

TRUSTING THE COMMON PEOPLE.

EUROPE proceeds upon a thorough distrust of the common people. It is boldly avowed that the common people are *trash.* One of the most eminent statesmen of Europe, speaking of the lower classes, called them "*that beast, the common people!*" It is thought that they are weak; that they are ignorant; that they are vacillating; that they are not to be trusted; that they are not honest. No man can go from this country and travel in Europe, without feeling that he is in a different atmosphere from that to which he has been accustomed. There a constant *surveillance* is kept over you, whether you are in the street, on the car, in the steamboat, or wherever you are. The moment you land, your name is demanded, it is registered, you are reported to the police, your affairs are inquired into, and it is known who you are, where you came from, where you are going, and what you propose to do. If you do not like Havre, and you choose to take the cars for Paris, you are not left to exercise your own judgment. You must go in at a particular door, you must go out at a particular door, and you must enter a given car; and once in, it is not supposed that you have any power to take care of yourself. You may be gray-haired, but you are a little child in the eye of the conductor, and he assumes the responsibility of taking care of you. And when you arrive in Paris, officers are ready to take care of you, and tell you what you must do, and what you must not do. In Europe, everybody makes it his business to take care of everybody, on the supposition that nobody knows how to take care of himself! There the policy is to distrust the common people in all things.

Now, in America, we thoroughly trust the common people. We begin upon the supposition that there is in every individual man that which, if it were educated and trained, would give counterpoise and balance to his character, and that every man is in himself a miniature commonwealth, built on purpose for self-government, and competent thereto. As much as George Steers ever built a ship able to support itself on the water, so much did God build man competent to take care of himself. And all that men need is to be educated. Every man, thoroughly educated and disciplined, becomes a self-governing commonwealth in his own individual self.

And that which is true of the individual is true of all individuals comprehensively. We hold that the masses of men need only to be opened up, to be made stronger, in order to be safe.

Europe says, "Men are dangerous, and you must tie them up." America says, "Men tied up are dangerous; but men set free are safe." Europe says, "Education is bad for the common people. Ignorance is a guaranty of obedience to just government." America says, "Ignorance is a heresy, and knowledge is a duty. And no people are so well governed as a people that govern themselves, and do not need to be governed by anyone else."

And so America and Europe stand on antagonistic fundamental notions about the common people.

Europe declares that there cannot be good and sound laws and government where those laws, and the officers, and the policies, are made by the masses of the common people. America has proved that no laws are more wise than those which the people make, and that laws rising from the bosom of the common people command more universal homage than any others. There was a time when laws were supposed to come from God, and when the people had a kind of superstitious, shivering respect for them, caring nothing for them any further than that; but when a law is born in a man's own reason, and rises up through his conscience, that law commands more reverence and obedience than ever was commanded by those shining tables that came from the top of Mount Sinai. For there are no laws which men are so much bound to respect and obey as those which have been wrought out through the convictions of an experienced, reasonable, rational subject. And there is not a country on the globe where law is so stable as in America. There is not a country where law is so little in danger from riots and revolutions as in America. And in no other people is there that mobility, and that facility of righting itself when disturbed, which is found in this. Have you never seen those toys that are made broad and heavy at the bottom, and small and light at the top, so that when they are knocked over they will not stay knocked over, but will come right back again upon their base? Our people are mobile, and mercurial, and excitable; and you can raise them up and let them down, and sway them as trees are swayed by the winds. But though the oak gives its branches to the north and to the south winds, no sooner do these winds cease to blow upon it than it comes back to its bearings uninjured, by reason of the flexibility of leaf, and stem, and every part; whereas, if it were stiff and immovable, it would be broken and destroyed by the gale. And when we draw near to our elections, both sides declare, "The judgment day is at hand, and the world will surely come to an end on the 8th of November if we are not placed in office," and all men are intent, and nervous, and screwed up to the highest pitch of excitement; but silently goes down the white and shining ballot, and the next morning the tinker is in his shop, the farmer is on his estate, the professional man is in his office, and everybody is engaged in his regular vocation. What is the matter? Well, the people have voted, and gone back to their business—that is all. We have been going through with this ten years, and twenty years, and fifty years, and eighty years, and we shall go through with it five hundred years more; and we shall stand under it, too. When, therefore, it is said that monarchy makes the best laws, the stablest laws, I throw back the assertion, and say that democracy makes the best and stablest laws, and laws that are more potent, more respected, and more readily and cheerfully obeyed than those of any other kind of government under the sun.—*H. W. Beecher.*

THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

THE vast advancement in free labor, from 1820 to 1850, was fitly closed in 1850 by the annexation of California to the roll of the free States, securing to liberty the gold mines and the Pacific coast. It is impossible to comprehend all the consequences of this step. It was the decisive industrial triumph of the people over the slave aristocracy. The Slave Power went mad over the defeat, *and for the last ten years has virtually abandoned the rivalry of industries and turned to violence*, breaking of compromises, forcible seizure of the ballot-box, repudiation of debts, stealing of arms, and finally cruel war, as if lying and robbing, in the long run, could upset free and honest industry. After the loss of California and the Pacific coast, the struggle for the Territories was but a preliminary skirmish of the war for the conquest and desolation of the Union. The people had *waged the battle of liberty with the gigantic agencies of material prosperity for forty years, and the aristocracy was completely in their power.*

For this material superiority of the free-labor States inevitably inured to the advantage of liberty. In vain did every new free State, year after year, vote with the Slave Power; in vain did every great railroad and manufacturing corporation of the North obey the political behests of the lords of the plantations; in vain was the mercantile aristocracy of all the great cities the fast friend of the slave aristocracy; and vainly did almost the entire immigrant population fall politically into its control. All this was as nothing *against the irresistible natural tendency of free labor.* The Irishman who voted against the negro was breaking his chain with every blow of his pick. The Wall street banker, the great railroad king, the cotton manufacturer, who railed against abolitionism like mad, were condemning the slave aristocracy every day they lived. There is a divine law by which the work of freemen shall root out the work of slaves; and no law enacted by the will of Northern doughfaces could repeal this statute of nature. These Northern friends of the aristocracy supposed themselves to be helping their ambitious allies by their political support. But the slaveholders knew how fallacious was this aid. They saw that the North was gaining a huge superiority to the South; that the people were slowly consolidating; that when the free-labor interest did finally concentrate, it would carry every Northern interest with it, and, when the pinch came, no Northern party or statesman could or would help them do their will. They carefully sifted all offers of aid from such quarters, and having used every Northern interest and institution and party till it was squeezed dry of all its black blood, they turned their backs haughtily on the white sections of the Union, plundered friend and foe alike, and flew into civil war, out of spite and rage at the census of 1860; in other words, *declared war against the providence of God as manifested in the progress of free society.* They have fought well; at first, perhaps, better than we; but when Gen. Lee "flanks" the industrial decrees of the Almighty, and Stuart "cuts the communications" between free labor and imperial power, they will destroy this republic—and not till then.

But was this great material gain of the people to be accompanied by a corresponding spiritual advancement? *Was man to become the chief object of reverence in this wonderfully expanding industrial empire?* If not, all this progress was deceptive, and nobody could predict how soon our very superiority should be turned to the advantage of that aristocracy which had perverted so many things in the republic.

It could not be denied that the free States were making wonderful strides, during these forty years (1820—1850) in mental cultivation and power. The free industry of the North was an education to the people, and nowhere has so much popular intelligence been carried into the business of life as here. This period also witnessed the organization of the free school everywhere outside of New England, its home; the daily press, the public lecture, the creation of an American literature, all Northern; the growth of all institutions of learning and means of intellectual and artistic cultivation unparalleled in any other age or land. No well-informed person could also deny the astonishing progress in furnishing the means of religious instruction, the multiplication of churches, great ecclesiastical organizations, and philanthropic leagues. Notwithstanding the apparent absorption of the North in its material prosperity, no people ever was so busy in furnishing itself with the means of spiritual improvement; and though a population of several millions of ignorant and superstitious foreigners was thrown in upon it during these eventful years, it came out at the end the most intelligent people, the best provided with the apparatus of religion, that was ever known.

But there was one element yet wanting to assure the right usage of all this wealth of material, intellectual, and ecclesiastical power. This was what the slaveholding aristocracy saw at once to be the fatal omen for their cause, and nicknamed "Abolitionism." *Abolitionism, as recognized by the Slave Power, is nothing more nor less than the religious reverence for man and his natural rights.* This moral respect for the nature and rights of all men has always encountered the peculiar scorn of aristocracies, and no men have been so bitterly persecuted in history as those who represented the religious opposition to despotism. The Hebrew aristocracy in old Palestine called this sentiment "atheism" in Jesus Christ, and crucified Him. The pagan aristocracy called it a "devilish superstition" in the early Christians, and slaughtered them like cattle. The priestly and civil absolutism of the sixteenth century called it "fanaticism" in the Dutch and German reformers, and fought it eighty years with fire and rack and sword. The Church and crown nicknamed it "Puritanism," and persecuted it till it turned and cut off the head of Charles the First, and secured religious liberty. The slave aristocracy stigmatized it "Abolitionism," and let loose upon it every infernal agency in its power.

One great man, yet alive, but not yet recognized as he will be, was the representative of this religious reverence for the rights of man. Lloyd Garrison has been, for the last twenty-five years, the best-hated man in these Northern States, not because he failed to see just how a Union of free and slave States could endure; not because of any visionary theory of political action or the structure of society he cherished; but, strangely enough, because *he stood up for man and his divine right to freedom.* This was what the aristocracy hated in him, and this is what, with inexpressible rage, it saw gaining in the North. It truly said that our education, our arts, our literature, our press, our churches, our benevolent organizations, our families, all that was best in Northern society, even our politics, were being consolidated by this "fanaticism," "Puritanism," "Abolitionism," otherwise, by *reverence for man and his right to freedom.*

It grew, however, almost as fast as the material power of the North—this moral conviction of the divine right of man to liberty; grew so fast, that in 1860, South Carolina glanced over the November election returns, saw the name of Abraham Lincoln at the head, shrieked, "*The North is abolitionized!*" and rushed out of the Union, with ten other slave States at her heels, while four more were held back by the strong arm of the national power. The North is not yet "abolitionized," but every volley fired at liberty by the Slave Power these last three years, has killed a lover of slavery, and made an Abolitionist; as the juggler fires his pistol at your old black hat, and, when the smoke clears up, a white dove flutters in its place. If the Slave Power shoots at us long enough, we shall all become Abolitionists, and all learn to love our fellow man and protect him in the enjoyment of every right given him by God!

MR. GARRISON IN PORTLAND.

From the Christian Mirror, Dec. 13.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON delivered the first lecture of the Independent Course on Friday evening last. His subject was the "Sin, the Punishment and the Redemption of the Nation." "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," is the inevitable law of God's dealing with individuals and with nations. Our guilt as a nation commenced on the 4th of July, 1776, when, with our eyes open to the "self-evident" truth that all men are "born free and equal," with inalienable rights, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of the slavery before that forced upon us by the mother country. This division of the lecture was occupied largely with citations from the historic record to show that slavery was adopted and legalized by men whose eyes were fully open to the wrong; that it was not done without violent opposition, solemn warning and prophecy; and that it was finally carried as a matter of expediency and gain. Under his second division the speaker justified the ways of God to the people, as seen in the partition of the punishment. The punishment of the North had been, to be overridden in Congress—to be forced into unjust wars—to witness the growing moral and intellectual darkness over the land, arising from the suppression of free schools and free speech, and the complicity of the Church in the iniquity; and now, finally, our not light share in the sufferings brought upon the land by the rebellion. In all these things the share of the South has been the largest, as her guilt has been greatest—she has been the seducer, we the seduced. But now our punishment is working our redemption. This was the third division of the lecture, and naturally the most interesting and eloquent. Deliverance from slavery is the glorious redemption being wrought; in which work the conscience of the people is being enlightened, and its moral nature purified. With slavery extinct, there is no element of discord to force apart the States of the Union, be they ever so numerous. Settled upon one principle, with liberty universal, no question can arise of sufficient force to divide the Union, however vast its proportions. Five of the most important and cheering features of this work the speaker thought to be, the proclamation of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, the making of Maryland into a free State, the defeat of Gov. Seymour in New York, equivalent to the President to the support of the whole of New England, the appointment of Mr. Chase Chief-Justice in the place of Judge Taney, and the election of President Lincoln. Mr. Garrison spoke in the warmest terms of admiration of President Lincoln. He confessed he had thought him too slow at first, but he had found him very sure, a man thoroughly upright, stanch and of enlightened wisdom.

The lecture was not at all a brilliant one. It was sober, and in some parts dry; but it was, with the characteristics of the author, logical, sensible, thorough. There were passages of keen sense as effective as wit or eloquence. The large audience listened attentively and applauded heartily.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the (London) Daily News:

SIR: A day which, if I mistake not, will be long memorable in history, has passed, and the American people have decided, by a great majority, that free institutions are not a failure, and that the hope of self-government shall not be quenched for themselves or for the world.

Under the abused name of the "Democratic" party all the enemies of the republic—the Southern planter, the social aristocrat of the North, and the Irish of the great cities—strangely, or rather naturally leagued with tyranny against freedom, have made a combined effort to subvert the object of their common hatred in its hour of peril; and they have received a disastrous, perhaps a final overthrow.

In this city, notwithstanding the greatness of the issue, and the fierce excitement of parties, the election has gone off with perfect tranquility. In the lowest wards the crowd at the polls was almost as orderly as a crowd going into church. A few jokes and jibes were the only signs of a party conflict.

I have looked in vain for the evidences of a tyranny of the majority. The orators and journals of both parties have spoken their sentiments with the utmost freedom. The banners of both parties have hung unmolested across the public streets; the processions of both parties have moved unmolested round all parts of the city. Nor could I perceive that social divisions were carried to an extreme. I have seen through the contest, leading men of the opposite parties in friendly intercourse with each other.

I can scarcely conceive a nation in the midst of a great political struggle more temperate, more orderly, more respectful of each other's rights, more observant of the law.

In a country town to which I went in the afternoon the aspect of things was the same as in the city; and there I saw negroes taking part in a town meeting, apparently on a perfect equality with the whites. In the city I saw the negroes going up in the line of voters to the polls, mingled with the first men in the place.

By the defeat of the Democratic party England as well as America has escaped a great danger. The concessions which the Democrats were prepared to make to the slave-owners they would certainly have had to balance by a "spirited foreign policy," of which England would have been the object. This party, as you know, are inveterately hostile to us. They rest on the slave-owners and the Irish, both of them our mortal enemies—and the only enemies that, but for the reckless malignity of our aristocratic press, we should have in this nation.

The best blood in this city is in the war. Almost every family one hears of has paid the tribute of a life. There are no doubt very mixed elements [illegible] army; but, on the whole, I do not believe that any country has ever received a more costly free-will offering of the blood of its children.

The tone of society, so far from being indecently gay, is subdued, and great parties are thought not in good taste. This fact has come distinctly under my notice.

The more intercourse I have with these people the more convinced I am that they have in them the love of their community and the devotion of their cause, which, after all their calamities and errors, will bring them out victorious, to the confusion of their enemies and ours.

I am, etc.,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Boston, November 9.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE ASSUMING HIS PLACE ON THE BENCH.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

A SOLID BLOCK OF NEW ENGLAND GRANITE IN POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

A LARGE and distinguished assemblage was present in the Supreme Court-room to-day, to see Mr. Chase take his seat as Chief-Justice. Seldom have the venerable walls inclosed more men of eminence in the various professions and pursuits of life, or a more attractive representation of the women of America.

It was impossible to forget that the present Court-room was the old Senate Chamber, hallowed to our memories by Clay and Webster, and other great souls that had battled for Constitutional Freedom.

There is no ceremonial about the installation of a Chief-Justice. It was evident that the crowd was disappointed in this respect. They rightly imagined, that as the office is of so high dignity, the new incumbent would be inaugurated with some solemnity. But there was nothing of the kind, beyond that which the character of the principal participants, and especially of the leading personage, imparted to the scene.

Yet, in many respects, it was a memorable spectacle. I stood again in the area of that Chamber which had so often resounded to the stirring eloquence and [illegible] patriotic sentiments of the orators who had elevated the fame of [illegible] Parliamentary elocution to a level with the [illegible] ancient or modern times. I saw [illegible] the most eminent men in politics, in letters and in professional life; and with the beauty and grace of feminine loveliness—all attracted to do honor to the elevation of one whose talents and worth only had raised him to the greatest honor of his profession—that of presiding in the highest Tribunal of the Nation.

Mr. Chase's history is one which ought to be carefully studied by young men conscious of manly faculties and honorable ambition. Many who started in the race of life with him have become eminent in literature or science, or their professions or business occupations. But, by a peculiar combination of natural gifts and steady application to that which he had the best opportunities of completely mastering, he has gone ahead of his cotemporaries. He has certainly been most fortunate as a public man, notwithstanding his heavy cares and laborious engagements. His countrymen and the world award to him the reputation of a vigorous understanding, and powers cultivated by study and experience, fitting him for any position to which he may be called.

It was gratifying to notice in the assemblage several of the most prominent political opponents of Mr. Chase—among them the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Pendleton, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Within the bar were the venerable Thomas Ewing of Ohio ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Orville H. Browning of Illinois, Mr. Carlisle of Washington, etc. The daughters of the Chief-Justice, Mrs. Sprague and Miss Chase, were courteously accommodated with chairs just below the bench, surrounded by a brilliant throng of ladies from different parts of the country.

The Judges entered from their private room on the left of the Chamber, the procession led by Mr. Justice Wayne of Georgia, Mr. Chase being next in order. Judge Wayne, who is truly a *gentleman* of the old school, distinguished for his mingled suavity and dignity of manner, remained standing while Mr. Chase read from a manuscript, in a clear, firm, emphatic tone, the Chief-Justice's oath of office. The commission from the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, was then read by the Clerk, the new Chief-Justice took his place in the centre of the Bench, and the installation was over. The ordinary business of the Court forthwith began, and the crowd immediately dispersed. I overheard a gallant officer remark: "Well, there is a solid block of New England granite placed in its proper position!"

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

ON and after January 1st, 1865, the price of the STANDARD, alike to old and new subscribers, and to those in arrears as well as those paying in advance will be $3 per annum. The reasons for this advance are so obvious and imperative that our readers will, we doubt not, cheerfully acquiesce in the same.

☞ PLEDGES made to the *American* or the *Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies* are now payable; and it is earnestly requested of all who may be owing such to forward the amount of their pledges, without delay, to the Treasurers of these Societies respectively, or to Samuel May, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Boston.

THE REBELLION AND ENGLAND.

THE beginning of the end seems to be indeed at hand. Indeed, it has already begun. The triumphant march of Sherman through Georgia and the certain fall of Savannah, together with the splendid victories of Thomas over Hood in Tennessee, show that the days of the rebellion are numbered. Charleston and Wilmington will soon be ours, and Grant will be put into a position to compel the surrender of Richmond and the downfall of the rebel government whenever his plans have been carried out. His splendid military genius is shown by his works. He has shown that sure sign of a great General, the instinct in the choice of subordinates. Sherman and Thomas and Sheridan are his Lieutenants, selected by him, and vindicating his intuitive sagacity by their deeds of arms. He has conquered Virginia in Georgia and Tennessee, as Chatham conquered Canada in Germany. We were a long time feeling if haply we could find the General that we needed to lead us to a victorious ending of the war. Fortunately, he did not come too soon. Had McClellan been what the country believed him to be three years ago, the rebellion would have been ended by a compromise which would make the last end of the nation worse than the first. He thought to obtain that end by delay, which he could have secured by activity. The country was thus brought up to the height of the great argument of Emancipation, and educated to see that there was no other fit or possible solution of the enigma of our Sphinx. Hence all the anti-slavery measures which the necessities of the war extorted, hence the arming of the negroes, hence the triumphant reëlection of Abraham Lincoln. When the Hour arrived the Man appeared, and along with him came the men whom he discerned to be the fit ministers of his skill. The work is nearly finished, and it will not be finished until it is complete. The only hope of the rebels for the protracting of the war lies in the freeing and arming of the negroes. And that will be the burial of slavery, already dead.

These successes seem to have an astounding effect on our English enemies. The wealthy and powerful classes which make up that wing of the allies of the Rebellion are disturbed in their souls, not knowing whereunto these things may grow. With the usual cowardice and servility of aristocracies, when brought to book, they are already looking about them to see how they can hedge and trim so as to be on the winning side. The liars who are employed by their presses to furnish them with food convenient for them are getting to be too loudly contradicted by events. The imagination of the poet Mackay cannot keep pace with facts, and George Augustus Sala pants after them in vain. Though it be true, in a sense, as Fisher Ames said, that a Lie will travel from Maine to Georgia while Truth is putting on her boots, yet when she does get her boots on, they are Seven-league ones, and the Lie is overtaken and trodden under foot in due time. In the meantime our admirable friends are sharing in our joy and partaking of our hope. Cobden and Bright and Newman and Hughes, and Goldwin Smith who speaks of what he has seen and known, and a multitude of noble spirits of whom their land is unworthy, see the progress of our affairs with delight and recognize in them an augury of happy changes at home. A republic coming out of the fiery trial of such a Civil War as ours without the smell of fire upon her garments, stronger, richer, better, than ever before, settles the question of the safety of popular governments, and, what is more to European purpose, the question of their strength as well. It is no wonder that governments in the hands of a small minority of the persons governed, and carried on in the interest of that minority, should tremble at such a spectacle as the Election just over, at the vast development of resources and the immense energies which a free government can put forth. It is no wonder that they should sympathize with the dirty oligarchy which so long held us back and kept us down, and made us, under the semblance of freedom, no better than themselves.

The approaching end of the rebellion is a just cause of anxiety to all who value the peace of the world, and who desire a settlement of differences without the arbitrament of arms. That a high degree of exasperation, the greater for having been so studiously repressed, exists in the American mind towards England, is a fact which is patent to every observer. It is one shared by the rebels as well as by the loyal citizens. Perhaps nothing would bring the two sections of the country close together sooner and heal the wounds of the civil strife, than a war with England. After slavery is abolished effectually, the rebellion suppressed, the leaders punished and the masses pardoned, something that would take them out of the memory of the past and give them a chance for recovering their lost honor on a well-stricken field, might not be the worst thing that could happen to us. We deprecate such a result, both because we think that our energies would be better applied to the development of the wealth of the South country, after the blight of slavery has been cured, and because the greatest calamities of a war with England would fall on the very class of persons who have been our warmest friends. The landed aristocracy, which is the ruling power, seldom objects to a war. Their rents are higher, and the army and navy give the younger members of their families an opportunity of distinguishing and supporting themselves. The manufacturing and mercantile interests would necessarily suffer. We were never in so good condition for a foreign war as we shall be when the rebellion is done. Our carrying trade is about destroyed by the pirate ships built, armed and manned by the strict neutrality of England. The great wealth of the nation is in no particular more shown than in the fact that this circumstance produces not a ripple on the surface of our prosperity. That England is, in equity and law, liable to make good all actual losses of this kind we think few impartial minds will deny. The question whether the dignity and honor of the Republic will not require at least this satisfaction, though the actual losses, through the destruction of the trade, can never be made good, is a matter of most grave concernment to both nations. We cannot but think that the ruling classes, even, will yield to a demand so reasonable, backed by a force so formidable.

For, at the end of this war we shall have the best army and the most powerful navy in the world. The fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama was a fair criterion of the fighting capacities of the English and American navies. The Alabama was an English ship, armed with the very best guns she can make, and manned by picked sailors of her navy, and yet she went down before American artillery in less than an hour. Canada, of course, we can have the moment we choose to take it. There would be as great an Uprising as there was in 1861 at the first call for troops for such a purpose. Every craft that can sail or steam, which the pirates have kept at home, will be ready to prowl forth under Letters of Marque to be in wait for British ships. The damage that could be done to us would be insignificant to what we could inflict on them. This is a dreadful way of looking at the matter, we admit, but it is the way that many minds are looking at it. The insults of the British press, and the senile impertinence of Lord Russell, in which he puts the United States out of existence and on a level with the rebels, in his letter to Slidell & Co., and the chronic insolence of the great mass of the travelling English, these are things which produce the state of feeling from which war springs, rather than actual injuries. It is the humiliation of the piracies of the Alabama and her like, and not the losses, the insult of such raids as that on St. Albans, rather than the damage done, that makes war possible. There is scarcely anything that we should not wish to be endured, short of actual disgrace, rather than have a war with England. But we warn our friends there that a bitterly hostile feeling has been excited in the American mind by what has been done and said in England, damaging to the material interests or to the sensibilities of the American people. It may be soothed and suppressed, but it can only be by justice of word and act. We trust that they will turn all their energies in that direction, and God grant them success.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Our intelligent Washington correspondent, it will be observed, does not think the prospect favorable for the passage of the Joint Resolution proposing to the States to so amend the Constitution as to forbid slavery. Mr. Ashley, it will be seen, has given notice to the House that he will call up the Resolution on Friday, Jan. 6th, and demand a vote thereon on the following Monday. Petitions, to be of any avail, must therefore be presented immediately after the holiday recess, from the 5th to the 9th of January, inclusive.

We still cling to the hope that the Amendment will pass, and find some ground of encouragement in the following paragraph from the correspondence of the *Herald*:

> "There is an earnest canvassing going on among the Democratic members of Congress in favor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, which was defeated at the last session of Congress. Several of the members who voted against it last year are zealous for its passage now. One argument that they use with their hesitating colleagues is, that unless it passes at this session the Administration party will manage in some way to get an excuse for an extra session, and run it through in time to have it submitted to the people at the election for members of the Legislature in the several States next Fall. This course would secure the triumph of the Republican party throughout the loyal States. In order, therefore, to prevent the Republican party from monopolizing this political capital, they now urge that the Democrats should vote for it now, and go into the canvass in their respective States for the election of members with the abolition of slavery inscribed upon their banners. Some of the Democratic members hesitate in the matter, apparently afraid of their records; but the prospect is that a sufficient number will change their votes to secure its passage. In fact, I might add that its success is certain, were it not for the old Indian adage, that 'white man is very uncertain.' The indications are certainly favorable, and if the canvass in its favor is continued with the same skill as it has been for the last few days, there can be no doubt of its success, thus bringing an end to that question as a political issue."

The correspondent of the *Commonwealth* says:

> "The Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting slavery, will pass—if at all—only by the most delicate manipulation. About a dozen Democrats are thought to be willing to help it through, either by their votes or their absence; but this is to be only provided they are carefully humored to the top of their bent. If this process should fail it is determined to call an extra session of the next Congress in March, and thus get the Amendment through as early as possible."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

SEND IN THE PETITIONS!

THE members of the House of Representatives who desire to effect the passage through that body of the Joint Resolution—already adopted by the Senate—submitting to the States an Amendment to the Constitution for the prohibition of slavery, will, we are sure, be glad to receive and present petitions from the people in aid of that object. Such petitions, if numerously signed and promptly forwarded, may perhaps prove the very weights to turn the scale in favor of Justice and Liberty.

We are requested to state that blank forms of petitions for this object may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office in Philadelphia. We have no such forms in this office, but print the following, which any reader can copy in five minutes:

To the U. S. House of Representatives:

The undersigned, citizens of ————, respectfully but very earnestly entreat you to pass the Joint Resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 8th of April, 1864, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that slavery shall not exist in the country, and that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.—We informed our readers last week that the St. Albans raiders had been discharged at Montreal by Judge Coursal, ostensibly for want of jurisdiction. The decision created much excitement on both sides of the line. Gen. Dix at once issued an order commanding, among other things, that the officers of the United States, in case of future raids like that at St. Albans, should follow the robbers, if necessary, into Canada, seize them and bring them to his headquarters. This part of the order was, however, rescinded by the President, who, it is understood, had received assurances from the Canadian government that the raiders discharged by Judge Coursal should be rearrested, if possible, and delivered to the United States, and that the territory of Canada should not be used as a shelter for such criminals hereafter. Already, we understand, *one* of the St. Albans raiders has been rearrested, and the Governor-General has offered a reward for the apprehension of the others. We trust they will all speedily be handed over to the United States, to be tried and punished for their crimes, and that the vigilance of the Canadian government will prevent all further trouble.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN SALEM, OHIO.

SALEM, Ohio, Dec 16, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND JOHNSON: The long desire of our hearts is about to be realized. The glorious "day-spring from on high, through the tender mercy of our God, hath visited us." The star of Liberty has risen, and is now shining brightly in this land, the Bethlehem of its birth. It is delightful to live in such an era as this, one pregnant with the new birth of liberty wherein the proportions of its second Temple shall be more glorious than those of the first, and worthy of the most ardent desire of Patriots and Prophets. The splendid victories of late on the battle-field and at the ballot-box are soul-stirring. I am rejoicing with joy unspeakable and full of glory. And I know it is so with every true patriot and lover of liberty in this broad land. Their souls are full of "marrow and fatness," because they are in the true kingdom of heaven. The poor unregenerate Copperhead knows nothing of their joys. His soul is shrivelled by the worthless husks on which he is feeding. The grand and transcendently sublime principles underlying this momentous revolution—principles that will bless myriads of human beings yet unborn—are to him "as a root out of dry ground, without form or comeliness"; there is no beauty in them that he can desire them. Alas! for that unfortunate race! Well may they exclaim in the bitterness of their spirit: "Ye have taken away my gods (i. e. abolished slavery) and what have I left?"

Our place was lately favored with the presence of that glorious champion of freedom, the Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON of England. I had the pleasure of taking him by the hand, and looking in his face, and telling him how glad I was to see him. It did my soul good. His name, in my mind, is deeply associated with the earliest history of the anti-slavery struggle. Well do I remember, of the eventful year of 1834, a circumstance I shall never forget. An old, rich, golden-spectacled, Irish Presbyterian preacher, named Hoge, in the town of Washington, Pa., vented his anathemas on Mr. Thompson in a conversation with my father. Among the many abusive epithets he uttered, one made a strong impression on my unsophisticated mind. He said "he would like to know what business that infamous English scoundrel Thompson had to come to this country to proclaim his incendiary doctrine!" The query then arose in my mind (and it has never yet been answered), if Mr. Thompson had not as good a right to come from England to preach the glorious gospel of freedom as the other had to come from Ireland to preach pro-slavery doctrine, and aid in blocking the wheels of the car of liberty, as the Presbyterian Church was then shamefully doing? I have never lost sight of Mr. Thompson from that day to this. I followed him in his eventful voyage to India, as he sailed full of the grand idea of getting the big foot of the East India Company lifted off the natives, and thereby bringing cotton into the London market cheaper than the blood-stained article from America. And last, but not least, did I watch his Herculean labors within the last four years in turning the sympathy of England in our favor in the darkest hour of our peril.

His speech in Salem was on England and America. Vain would it be for me to try to give you an outline of it, as it fell from his eloquent lips. He drew a vivid picture of the almost immeasurable difference between this nation now and its condition at his first coming. He made special reference to the great anti-slavery acts of Abraham Lincoln, and his administration, going over the brillant catalogue, doing it with great skill and justice.

Since Mr. Thompson spoke in Salem, the President has added another unfading laurel to his crown of glory. I have reference to the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief-Justice, to fill the place of Judge Taney, deceased. Behold the contrast, in one single point of light, in their utterances. Judge Taney said the colored man had no rights that white men were bound to respect. Mr. Chase said, "One poor man, colored though he be, with God on his side, against us, is stronger than the hosts of the rebellion." Words fit to be engraved in golden characters that all the world might read and ponder. The one stamps its author (no matter what his antecedents may be) with unending infamy; the other will win for Mr. Chase an imperishable fame.

I cannot close this letter without speaking of one momentous truth which Mr. Thompson uttered. He said if we did not make our temple of liberty large enough to take in the colored man, the Almighty would again destroy it. I would to God this awful truth might be burned so deep into the conscience of this people as to be beyond the possibility of obliteration. For, as sure as there is truth in the universe, if we don't heed it, it will become again a stone of stumbling that will grind us to powder.

May Mr. Thompson's useful life be long spared, that he may join with all true patriots, and the blood-bought millions of bondmen, in shouting the glorious jubilee of freedom.

Thine for the speedy overthrow of this hell-born rebellion, a consummation that shall make devils tremble and saints rejoice.

J. GORDON.

THE LIBERATOR will enter upon its XXXVth volume on the first of January. In the number for last week the Editor says:

> "It has been erroneously stated in certain quarters, that the *Liberator* and ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD are to be united on the ensuing 1st of January. Such a union has, indeed, been under friendly consideration; but no such conclusion has been reached. If possible, it is desirable and fitting that both journals should continue until the JUBILEE BELL is rung in the land, proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants thereof. They were both established to effect the utter overthrow of slavery; they have had essentially the same experience, and gone through the same trials and vicissitudes; and now that the great victory is manifestly nearly accomplished, they should have the satisfaction to record the consummation of their labors, before retiring from the field. But, so enormously enhanced is the price of paper, and also of printing, that we have left to us no other alternative than to increase the subscription terms of the *Liberator*, or discontinue it at the close of the present volume. Our subscribers (faithful and kind in every emergency, though far from being numerous), we are confident, will readily meet the small advance to be made in the price, rather than to have our flag go down at this time; especially as that advance will not make up the difference between the old state of things and the new. We shall still have to struggle against wind and tide, in order to keep our barque afloat. Those of our friends with whom we have consulted unanimously advise us to put the terms of the paper at $4.00 per annum; but we are very reluctant to do this; and have concluded, therefore, to make the trial at $3.50, instead of $3 00 as hitherto. We shall be sorry to oblige any to withdraw their patronage on this account; but we importune none to continue their subscriptions, and make no claims upon any for their considerate regard. Whatever is done we wish to have done for the cause's sake, and not on personal grounds."

We are sure that those who have for so many years prized the *Liberator* for its clear-sightedness and its unselfish devotion to the cause of the slave will stand by it to the end of the conflict, in spite of the increase in the price of subscription.

HELP FOR THE ALEXANDRIA SCHOOL.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Will you acknowledge the following sums received, since I last wrote you, for the Alexandria school?

Miss Alexander, Jamaica Plains, Mass., for her nephews,	60
From B. Pitman, Somerville, Mass., for himself and 47 other children,	7 50
From Anna Jane Hood, London Grove, Chester Co., Pa., for herself and 23 other children,	2 70
Martha D. Walton, Nine Points, Pa., for her children and 2 others	60

I thank these children and many others for the interest taken in providing for the wants of the school, and I am sure they will all be glad to learn through you that a very large, handsome, and very complete map of the United States, given by Mr. Balch, President of the Boylston Insurance Co., Boston, has been forwarded with books, slates, writing materials and many other valuable appendages [illegible] school-room, the receipt of which Mrs. Jacobs will acknowledge, through your kindness, in the STANDARD, when she can find the time. And here I will tell you of a letter received from her yesterday, in which she says:

"Every day brings its new changes, its wants and its labors. I shall be most thankful for the Hospital supplies now on the way. I am entirely out of everything, and so *much* is needed; we have within the last week three more churches filled with colored soldiers, all branches of the L'Ouverture Hospital, and more are coming daily from City Point.

"I wish you could have been here last Sunday morning, to have seen the arrival of the Freedmen, women and children from Stony Point. Some of the old women were perfectly helpless."

Having been an eye-witness of the good she is doing these poor people, and the blessing she proves herself to the sick and wounded men in the Hospitals, I want to keep her hands and her store-house full, and I know many friends will only need to be notified of her wants to supply them.

If you can find room for this, you will very much oblige yours, very truly,

SARAH R. MAY.

Leicester, Mass., Dec. 16.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution offered by him on the previous day, declaring free the wives and children of colored soldiers, with the recommendation that it pass. It was read for the first time. On the 15th a resolution was introduced by Mr. Lane of Kansas and adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire as to the truth of the alleged charges that large numbers of disloyal persons are in the employment of the government in the Navy Yards, Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, etc., of the country, to the exclusion of loyal men. The bill authorizing the sale of a gunboat to Liberia was passed, yeas 33, nays 9. On Monday Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Henry Ward Beecher and three thousand other citizens of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the officers of colored troops, asking for increase of pay, etc., which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Hale was, at his own request, relieved from serving as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Hale said there were others who had been on the Committee longer than he had, and knew its duties better. Mr. Lane (Kan.) introduced a bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State government; and it was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Harlan introduced the petition of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, asking for the recognition of the existence of God in the Constitution of the United States. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sumner's bill to remove the disqualification for conveying the mails on account of color was taken up and passed—yeas 21, nays 5. Mr. Wilson called up the Senate joint resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers. Mr. Davis of Ky. moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. Mr Wilcox of Me. hoped it would not be so referred. The Committee on Military affairs had on three different occasions reported this resolution, or the substance of it in another bill. It simply provided that the wives and children of soldiers of the Republic should be free. We had enlisted many thousands of negroes, and they had done duty in the army. They were highly spoken of by Generals Grant, Meade, Butler and Burnside. The country could not to-day dispense with their services without periling our cause. Some of the negroes had been selected for the most important expeditions. It was estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 wives and children of these men were kept in slavery now, and it was a burning shame to this country, and an indecency to the American people that it should be so. The bill ought to have passed long ago. A bill was passed at the last session, which made the black soldier free whenever he enlisted. Tens of thousands of them had enlisted since the passage of that act. More than twenty thousand slaves, at least, had enlisted since last Winter. There was no doubt about the right of the government in the case. Mr. Powell of Ky., being opposed to the resolution, wanted it referred to the Judiciary Committee. No decision was reached. Much of the time of the Senate on Monday was spent in debating the subject of the national defences on the Canadian border. The Senators from some of the Northern border States spoke strongly on the subject. Mr. Sumner made a temperate and sensible speech, and the debate ended in referring the whole subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate concurred in the joint resolution of the House to adjourn over the holiday season; therefore the two Houses, when they adjourn on Thursday of this week, will adjourn to meet January 5, 1865. On Tuesday a bill was passed to create the office of Vice-Admiral in the Navy. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Harlan, was passed, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of requiring all residents of the District to take and file with the Provost-Marshal an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the government of the United States similar to the oath required by law of Senators and members of Congress and other officers of the government, and to prohibit all persons from doing business in said District who shall not take said oath. Mr. Sumner, from the Committe on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for the House resolution providing for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1864, between the United States and Great Britain. It was ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota offered a resolution declaring that whereas our prisoners in the hands of the rebels had been inhumanly treated, badly clothed, and subjected to exposure, etc., therefore the Secretary of War be instructed to extend a like treatment to rebel prisoners in our hands. He explained that it was not mainly for the purpose of retaliation that he desired the passage of the resolution. It had been stated by rebels that the prisoners turned out to us in exchange would never be fit to enter the service again, while their prisoners released from confinement in the North would be fit for service immediately. He wanted the resolution passed for the purpose of preventing the rebels from gaining an advantage over us in the field. Referred to the Military Committee. A resolution, previously offered by Mr. Powell of Ky., asking for information as to the cause of the arrest of Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs and Col. Woolford of Ky., was adopted. Mr. Wilson called up his resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers. Mr. Davis of Ky. spoke against it, but no question was taken. The Clerk of the House announced the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate's amendment to the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. Mr. Sumner moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and appoint a Committee of Conference on the subject, and it was so ordered. Messrs. Sumner, Howe and Buckalew were appointed said Committee.

In the House on the 14th Mr. Brooks of New York made a pro-slavery, Copperhead speech, criticizing the President's Message. A resolution to adjourn over the holiday season, from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5, was adopted. Mr. Ashley of Ohio gave notice that on the 6th of January he would call up the pending Joint Resolution from the Senate, proposing a Constitutional Amendment for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the country, and that he would demand a vote upon the resolution the Monday following. Mr. Davis of Md., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth of Ill., was laid on the table, yeas 69, nays 63:

> Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritive voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new powers as in other things, and it is the constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic relations than in the use of the National forces when authorized by law, and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition while pending and undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any foreign power.

On Monday, however, Mr. Davis, in his Representative capacity, introduced the same resolution. Upon a suggestion from Mr. Stevens of Pa., Mr. Davis consented to strike out the word "President" and insert the words "Executive Department." The previous question was demanded and sustained, yeas 68, nays 43. The first half of the resolution, ending with the words "other things," was adopted, yeas 118, nays 8. The latter half was then agreed to, yeas 67, nays 58. Of the 67 members who voted in the affirmative, 46 (a majority of more than two-thirds) were Democrats, and only 21 Republican[illegible]gative votes 56 were cast by Republicans and 2 only by Democrats. In other words, 21 Republicans united with 46 Copperheads to censure the Executive, while *two* Democrats united with 56 Republicans to resist the measure! The Republicans or Union men who voted for the resolution were Messrs. Allison of Iowa, Ames of Mass., Anderson of Ky., Baxter of Vt., Blow and Boyd of Mo., Davis of Md., Garfield of Ohio, Griswold of N. Y., Higby of Cal., Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes of R. I., Moorhead of Pa., Morrill of Vt., Orth of Ind., Price of Iowa, Schenck of O., Sloan of Wis., Smithers of Del., Stevens of Pa., Williams of Pa. On Monday Mr. Pendleton of Ohio made a report from the Committee, to which was referred the House resolution, "to provide that the heads of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives," with a recommendation that it do pass. The Committee suggest two amendments only—First, that the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General be included within the provisions of the resolution; second, that the time at which it shall be the duty of members of the Cabinet to attend meetings of the House shall be immediately on the opening of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, instead of every day during the morning hour. The resolution provides, however, that the members of the Cabinet shall at all times have the right to occupy seats on the floor of the House, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments. On Tuesday Mr. Rollins of New Hampshire offered a preamble, setting forth that the authorities of the United States have treated rebel prisoners in their hands with the utmost care, supplying them with ample rations, and proper medical attendance in cases of sickness and wounds; but the rebel authorities have confined Union prisoners in loathsome prisons and pestilential camps, and neglected to furnish them with suitable medical attendance, and withheld provisions and money forwarded by their friends, thousands dying of starvation, disease and maltreatment; therefore,

> Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the treatment of rebel prisoners similar to that bestowed upon Union prisoners, allowing them only such kind and quality of rations, etc., so that the rebel authorities may be compelled to treat our soldiers according to the laws of humanity and civilized warfare.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Eliot of Mass. moved that the House non-concur in the substitute of the Senate for the House bill establishing a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs and ask a Committee of Conference. Agreed to. Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Rebellious States, reported his bill granting to certain States whose governments have been subverted or overthrown, a republican form of government; and the consideration of the subject was postponed until the 10th of January. Mr. Garfield of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that the act of June 30, 1865, be so amended as to give all persons of color in the army at that time the allowance, etc., allowed to others of the same race. The bill was passed. The Senate bill creating the office of Vice-Admiral of the Navy was passed.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Banks's friends in New Orleans have made arrangements to give him a public reception on his return to that city from the North.

Miss Myrtilla Miner, who founded the first school for free colored children in Washington, D. C., some [illegible] or ten years ago, when her heroic benevolence subjected her to mob violence and to social insult, died in that city on Saturday last of consumption.

Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, a colored Baptist minister of Boston, a man of excellent character and abilities, is a candidate for the Chaplaincy of the Massachusetts Senate at its next session. We hope he may be elected, and that Massachusetts may thus honor herself in trampling under foot the prejudice which has so long excluded the negro from official station.

Hon. George Thompson will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 1½ p.m., at Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa. Subject, "The Past, the Present and the Future of the American Republic." Admission fee at the door. Proceeds for the benefit of the Freedmen. Mr. Thompson will also speak in behalf of the Freedmen at Fallsington, Pa., on Sunday, 1 o'clock p.m.

Dr. Dio Lewis's "*Normal Institute for Physical Education*," located in Boston, Mass., incorporated in 1861, and employing several eminent Professors, will open its Winter Term for 1865 on the 2d of January next. Already nearly two hundred graduates of this institution are at work in the cities and towns of the Northern States. Of these, about two-thirds are ladies. Persons of either sex who would enter the new profession, and become teachers of the popular system of gymnastics, can send to Dr. Dio Lewis for a circular.

James W. Nye, formerly a New York politician, and who was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Nevada, has been chosen one of the U. S. Senators of that new State. His colleague is W. M. Stewart. A gentleman lately returned to this city from Nevada informs us that our old-time friend, John A. Collins, was an aspirant for one of the Senatorial seats. Mr. Collins lives in Virginia City, where he is a prominent politician and man of business. His talent for raising money, for which he was celebrated during his connection with the anti-slavery cause, has been successfully exerted of late in behalf of the Sanitary Commission.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, for the benefit of the Asylum for Destitute and Aged Colored People and Colored Children of the District of Columbia. He was introduced by Mr. Thomas Webster and warmly greeted by the audience. His subject, "The Next National Step" (the Right of Suffrage for the Negro) was handled with masterly power.—On Tuesday evening next Mr. Phillips will speak at the Cooper Institute in this city. Probably his lecture will be in substance the same that he delivered in Philadelphia. He will of course have a crowded audience.

Of Col. James J. Speed, lately appointed U. S. Attorney-General, the St. Louis *Democrat* speaks in the following terms:

> "Col. Speed is a radical of decided type. He was a member of the Louisville Freedom Convention, and Chairman of the Radical delegation of Kentucky in that body. Col. Speed wrote the platform subsequently adopted by the Convention. He is a gentleman of commanding ability, standing at the head of the Kentucky bar. His anti-slavery views are of no late growth, for he has long been known as the indomitable champion of those views when they were most unpopular in that State. He stood gallantly up as the friend of Cassius M. Clay, in the darkest period of the anti-slavery cause in Kentucky. The substitution of Col. Speed for a Conservative member of the Cabinet cannot fail to be acceptable to the country."

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, U. S. Minister at the Court of St. Cloud, died suddenly, of apoplexy, at Paris, on the 1st of December. He was nearly 58 years old, a man of high personal integrity, modest and conciliatory in his deportment, of polished and winning manners, clear and accurate in his perceptions, and eloquent in debate. He had gained great favor among the American residents at Paris by his firm maintenance of the rights of his country, and his zeal for her cause in the hour of her trial. In 1850 he was a representative of New Jersey in the Senate of the United States, and gave an ardent support to the anti-slavery measures then before Congress. He defended the admission of California into the Union as a free State, voted against the Fugitive Slave bill, and was in favor of the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The vacancy left by his death will doubtless be speedily filled. Who is likely to be chosen for the place we do not know, but in our judgment there is in all the country no man better qualified to fill it with credit to himself and to his country than Mr. George William Curtis.

"Agate," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

> "There have been questions, at times, of the authorship of certain documents which bear the name of the President. The original manuscript of the Inaugural, fairly covered with interlineations in the handwriting of Mr. Seward, is still in existence in Washington. The concluding sentence of the Emancipation proclamation is known to have been Mr. Chase's. The purely departmental parts of one or more late Messages were originally written by other hands. But the document, which, linked with another great act, will go down to history as having made this a day to be marked in the calendar beside that one which gives us the Emancipation proclamation, is of no uncertain origin. The more important parts of it were heard by the Cabinet, when for the first time read to them, in silent approbation. Not a change of a sentence or a word was suggested. And, if history wants any Boswellian particulars, it may be interesting to put in print the fact that the President wrote the Message on stiff sheets of a sort of card board, which he could lay upon his knee, and write upon as he sat with his feet on the table and his chair tilted back in the 'American style.'"

The following letter from Gerrit Smith to Gen. Banks explains itself:

PETERBORO, Nov. 21, 1864.

GEN. BANKS—*My Dear Sir:* I have read your speech of the 31st ult. in Boston. From my heart do I thank you for having made it; the whole country is your debtor for it. I trust those, with whose clamor against you I have never had the least sympathy, will now be satisfied with your relations to the black population of Louisiana, and with its condition. Your manifestly great love of Louisiana may exaggerate her merits. I [illegible] it does not [illegible] your statis[illegible] very far to prove it [illegible] sisterhood of [illegible] Sincere[illegible] be in our honorable me[illegible] for your Garrison and Mr. [illegible] on with Mr. [illegible] more than ten years since we met, [illegible] members of Congress. During all this time, we have not met each other; and very happy should I be to take you by the hand, and tell you that I thank you for your entire and enlightened devotion to our country. The late election is one of the many voices which declare that this dear country shall live, and not die.

With great regard your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

Rev. Calvin Fairbank, who was lately released from the Kentucky penitentiary, where he had been a prisoner for so many years, for the alleged CRIME of having aided in the escape of a fugitive slave, having married the noble woman who was faithful to him during his long captivity, has taken up his residence at Williamsburg, Mass. After enjoying a little rest, he desires to visit such places in New England as may extend invitations to him—feeling quite sure, from his experience at the West, during the past season, that he shall meet a hearty greeting "from all progressive, liberty-loving people"—and desiring to give them an account of his unlawful arrest, partial trial and conviction by perjury, and indescribable sufferings (including privation, severe labor, and more than ONE THOUSAND floggings for inability to perform his allotted task) during his dreary years of imprisonment in Kentucky. He is preparing a narration of his prison life, which he wishes to publish as early as practicable. No doubt its revelations will be equally painful and appalling.

Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, left New York two weeks ago, to lecture in various places at the West. His first engagement, we believe, was in Cleveland, but that incorrigible marplot, Old Boreas, issued a habeas corpus, in the shape of a snow-storm, which made it impossible for him to reach that city in time. At Toledo he was more fortunate. One of the newspapers of that city says:

> "The audience at White's Hall last evening was richly repaid in the earnest and eloquent discourse of Theodore Tilton and in the important themes presented for thought and reflection. Mr. Tilton is a young man, but gifted in eloquence and profound in intellect—a man of earnest aim, of severe thought, of intense zeal, of matured judgment and enlarged views. We cannot give even a synopsis of the lecture, but those who heard it, we doubt not, will have much to think upon, from the impressions they received last night. In burning words he arraigned slavery as the great destroyer of the lives, and property, and happiness of the people—the bitter and unrelenting foe of liberty, and the would-be-assassin of the nation. Slavery must be crushed, annihilated. The rebellion cannot be subdued, and slavery remain. They must perish together. Mr. Tilton is on his way to Chicago, and will exert a powerful influence wherever he goes. His opinions upon questions of sectional polity, new as they may appear to some, are backed up by a rugged array of logic that cannot be gainsayed. Seldom have we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture so deeply interesting, so convincing and so impressive. We trust that our citizens will again have the opportunity of hearing him."

On Monday evening last Mr. Tilton delivered an address at the opening of the great North-western Freedman's Fair at Chicago.

James M. Ashley, the faithful and honored Representative in the present Congress of the Toledo (Ohio) District, was honored by his friends with a banquet, at the Oliver House in Toledo, on the 27th ult. Owing to a division in the Union party, Mr. Ashley, in the late election, fell into a minority in the home vote, but the soldiers put the balance on the right side, triumphantly reëlecting him to the seat he has filled with so much honor. Chief-Justice Chase, replying to an invitation to attend the banquet, said: "It has been my privilege for many years to rank Mr. Ashley among my true and faithful friends; but it is not alone, or chiefly as a friend, that I rejoice in his reëlection. During his whole services in Congress, he has never wavered or halted in his devotion to Union and Freedom. His vote has never been separated from duty. To him, as Chairman of the important Committee on Territories, more than to any other one man, do we owe the consecration of all new States to liberty by irrepealable provisions of fundamental law." Senator Sumner bore his testimony in equally strong terms: "I know Mr. Ashley well and honor him much. He has been firm when others have hesitated, and from an early day saw the secret of this war, and I may add, also, the secret of victory. In the questions of statesmanship, which will soon supersede all military questions, he has already given assurance of practical wisdom. His various indefatigable labors and his elaborate speech on 'reconstruction' show that he sees well what is to be done in order to place peace and liberty under irresistible safeguards." Mr. Ashley will shortly bring the House to a vote upon the pending Constitutional Amendment. We trust the result will be such as the friends of liberty are hoping and praying for.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE REBEL STATES.

THE division between the President and the Congress upon questions connected with the Reconstruction of the Rebellious States, and which led the former to veto an act passed at the last session, is said to have been substantially healed. The bill introduced in the House on Thursday, the 15th inst., by Mr. Ashley of Ohio, is in most particulars like that which the President vetoed, but the changes are such as, it is believed, will secure the Executive sanction. We give an abstract of the bill below. The seventh section, providing for the recognition of the government lately inaugurated in Louisiana, is said to have been agreed to by the Reconstruction Committees of both Houses, and to have been framed after an interview with the President, [illegible] which it was intimated that his approval of the bill depended on its insertion. Even Henry Winter Davis is said to have promised his support of this provision. It will be seen also that the new bill, unlike the one which the President vetoed, makes no discrimination against loyal citizens on account of race or color: in other words, it admits black men to vote. We hope it may speedily pass. The reader will find the abstract worthy of study.

ABSTRACT OF MR. ASHLEY'S BILL TO GUARANTEE A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT TO STATES IN REBELLION, ETC.

Section first provides for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for States in rebellion, of a provisional governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a brigadier-general of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State until a State government therein shall be recognized, as is provided in this act.

Section second provides that, until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government for such a State, the provisional governor shall see that this act and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed; but no law or usage recognizing slavery shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualification of voters under this act. The President is authorized to appoint all officers provided for by the laws of said State, when overthrown by rebellion, necessary to civil administration, who shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments authorized by State laws for such officers.

Section third provides that, until the recognition of a State government as aforesaid, the provisional governor shall cause to be assessed, levied and collected, for the year 1865, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State government thereof, according to the laws of such State, as near as may be; and officers appointed as aforesaid are vested with all the power of levying and collecting such tax. The proceeds of such taxes are to be accounted for to the provisional governor, and applied to defray the expenses of administering the laws of such States, the surplus to be deposited in the treasury of the United States to the credit of said State, and to be paid to such State upon an appropriation therefor when the State government is recognized by the United States.

Section fourth provides for the emancipation of all slaves in such States, and of their posterity, forever; and provides that any person held in bondage or involuntary servitude shall be discharged on *habeas corpus*.

Section fifth imposes a fine of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than five nor more than twenty years, upon any person who shall restrain the liberty or reduce to involuntary servitude any person declared free under this act.

Section sixth declares every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military officers below the grade of Colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, not a citizen of the United States.

Section seventh enacts that the United States, in Congress assembled, do hereby recognize the government of the State of Louisiana inaugurated under and by the Convention of the people of Louisiana, which assembled on the 6th day of April, A.D. 1864, at the city of New Orleans, and declares the same to be entitled to the guaranty and all the rights of a State government under the Constitution of the United States.

Section eighth provides that so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Provisional Governor shall direct the Marshal of the United States, as speedily as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all male citizens of the United States resident in the State, in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrollment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take the oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the provisional government; and if the persons taking the oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall by proclamation invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a Convention, charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the reëstablishment of a State government, subject to and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

Section ninth designates the number of members of such Convention and their apportionment; also the place of voting, appointment of commissioners of elections, etc.,

Section ten provides that the delegates shall be elected by the loyal male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, and resident at the time in the county, parish or district, in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid, or absent in the military service of the United States, and who shall take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form contained in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862; and all citizens of the United States who are in the military or naval service of the United States shall vote at the headquarters of their respective commands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the provisional government for the taking and return of their votes. It excludes every person who has held any office, civil or military, in the State or Confederate service under the rebel usurpation, or who had voluntarily borne arms against the United States, from voting.

Section eleven prescribes the mode of holding elections, the manner of the return of the votes, and declaration of persons elected.

Section twelfth provides that the delegates elected shall, by proclamation of the Provisional Governor, be convened at the capital of the State, at a day not more than three months after the election, giving at least thirty days notice. In case the capital shall be unfit he shall appoint another place. The Provisional Governor shall preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and administer the oath to delegates.

Section thirteen provides that the Convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of such State, submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions: First—Excluding those who have held office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military below the grade of colonel, either State or Confederate, under the usurping power, from voting for members of the Legislature or Governor. Second—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and freedom of all persons guaranteed, in said State. Third—No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

Section fourteen provides that, after adopting these provisions, the Convention shall proceed to form a Constitution containing these provisions, which when adopted shall be submitted to the people of the State entitled to vote upon this law, the election to be held in the manner prescribed for the election of delegates, but at a time and place to be designated by such Convention. The returns of said election are to be made to the Provisional Governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the Constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the consent of Congress by act or joint resolution, shall by proclamation recognize the government so established, and none other, as the constitutional government of the State; and from the date of such recognition, and not before, Senators and Representatives and electors of President and Vice-President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and the United States.

Section fifteen provides that if the Convention shall refuse to reëstablish the State government on the conditions aforesaid, the provisional government shall declare it dissolved; but it provides that another Convention may be called, by order of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a majority of those enrolled as aforesaid are willing to reëstablish a State government on the conditions prescribed, the proceedings to be the same as in the case of the first Convention.

This bill has been reported by the Committee on the Rebellious States, and is to be considered on the 10th of January.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

Our readers generally will hear with deep regret that this woman, distinguished as a philanthropist and an author, died in this city on Thursday, Dec. 15. Her disease was consumption, induced probably by severe mental labor. She sank rapidly from the time that the first symptoms were observed, and in less than six months her wasted frame was laid in the grave. No relative was near enough to minister to her last wants, but friends who had long known and loved her felt it to be a blessed privilege to give her hospitality in the hour of sickness, and to watch by her bedside with faithful assiduity to the last. She died at the house of Mr. B. F. Voorhees, in Thirty-fifth street, where she was blest with all that tender sympathy and care so necessary to one who feels herself sinking into the arms of Death.

Mrs. Farnham was born at Rensselaerville, Albany County, November 17, 1815, and had consequently just entered upon her fiftieth year at the time of her death. Her family name was Burhans, and in 1836 she was married to Mr. Thomas J. Farnham, a traveller and writer of considerable note. After residing for a few years in the State of Illinois, she returned to New York, devoting herself mainly to works of benevolence and social reform. In 1844 she was appointed matron of the Female Department of Sing Sing State Prison, in which office her kind and judicious efforts in behalf of the convicts were productive of the happiest effects. During her residence at Sing Sing she published her first work entitled "Life in the Prairie Land," and edited an edition of Sampson's "Criminal Jurisprudence." In 1848, she was connected with the Institution for the Blind in Boston, and in 1849 followed her husband to California, where she remained until 1856. Upon her return to New York in that year, she published an account of her experience in the Golden State entitled "California Indoors and Out," and for the next two years devoted herself to the study of medicine. In 1859, she organized a Society for the aid of emigrant women, large numbers of whom she accompanied at different times to the West and to California. The same year, she published an autobiographical sketch called "My Early Days." The work by which Mrs. Farnham will be chiefly remembered, and to the preparation of which she had devoted her best labors for twenty years, entitled "The Era of Woman," was published about a year since, and attracted not a little attention by the originality and boldness of its views, and the vigorous ingenuity with which they were maintained.

She met her death with wonderful calmness and resignation, and perfect assurance of a happy future. Her faith as a Spiritualist gave her great comfort in her sickness, as it had done in health, making her feel that death was not an enemy but a friend, and filling her with a courage that lifted her above all fear.

Her funeral, in accordance with her own request, was held at Dodworth's Hall, on the afternoon of Sunday last, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The exercises of the occasion consisted of appropriate music, with addresses by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, J. W. Edmonds, and Dr. R. T. Hallock. The remains were taken to Milton, Ulster Co., for interment.

Pay of Colored Troops.—The following is the petition in respect to the arrears of pay due a portion of the colored troops, to which reference was made in our columns last week:

PETITION.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned respectfully petitions for the repeal of so much of section four of the act of Congress making appropriations for the army, and approved July 4, 1864, as makes a distinction in respect of pay due, between those colored soldiers who were free on or before April 19, 1861, and those who were not free until a later date.

Or, at least, that there may be such legislation as to secure the fulfilment of pledges of full pay from date of enlistment, made by direct authority of the War Department to the colored soldiers of South Carolina, on the faith of which pledges they enlisted.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson,
Late Colonel 1st S. C. V. (now 33d U. S. C. T.)
Newport, R. I., December 8, 1864.

An Incident of the War.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury reveals the fact that our soldiers in the field have during the last year loaned to the government $20,000,000 to carry on the war. The *Evening Post*, in view of this fact, asks, "Can any parallel to this be found in history? We surely know of none. And can any man doubt the result when such are the means by which it is to be wrought out?"

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1864.

James Brooks of the New York *Express* newspaper, and a member of Congress, has made a speech in the House—*another* speech—on the slavery question. It is wholly unimportant, except in reference to the Constitutional Amendment question. Mr. Brooks was expected by some persons to retrace the steps he took last Winter on this question, but the speech gives good evidence that he will not. He admits, as he did last Winter, that slavery is dead, but he is anxious to treat the corpse very tenderly. I have yet to hear of the first man who voted against the Constitutional Amendment last session who will vote for it this. There are hopes, however, of two or three. You will understand, perhaps, by Brooks's speech why I wrote as I did a fortnight ago respecting the prospects of the passage of the Joint Resolution. I place no dependence whatever in a modern "Democrat"—*none whatever*. Now nearly or quite a dozen Opposition members must change their votes to carry the measure, and I don't know of one who has reconsidered his conduct last Summer. But I am glad that Mr. Ashley has given them another, a last opportunity to save their reputations, and compelled them to go upon the black record once more as opposed to giving the people of the United States an opportunity to abolish slavery in a constitutional manner. It is *possible* that by the absence of certain gentlemen the Joint Resolution may be agreed to, and it would have been foolish to neglect the least possible chance of such a glorious result. I have no expectations, however, of the success of Mr. Ashley's second attempt. The debate commences on the 6th of January, and the vote will be taken on the 10th.

There is some talk here of an extra session in May or June, for the special purpose of passing the Joint Resolution and giving the States an opportunity to vote at once upon it. There are many reasons why Congress should *not* be called together in extra session, but this is certainly a powerful one in favor of it. It rests with the President to decide. As the members get no extra pay, they will be very apt to oppose an extra session.

The business of Congress does not advance very fast, and in fact there is very little before it. The House agreed to a fortnight's recess without a division, and it is expected that the Senate will agree to it to-morrow. It may seem to outsiders that Congress is shirking its duty, but such is not the fact. To remain in session during the holidays means simply that the Opposition shall have a full opportunity to make speeches which give aid and comfort to the rebels. There is very little *work* ready for either House, and a recess is a blessing to the country. Men who are fond of speech-making can easily make trouble for their government. The anti-war speeches in Congress hurt us not only nor principally in the South, but in Europe. Here we understand the weakness of the men who make them, but a little way off that fact is not understood.

The debate on the Winter Davis resolution, Thursday afternoon, is a specimen of the folly of debating *every* subject in Congress. Fortunately the resolution was tabled, for it certainly would have been a misfortune to have passed it and thus deliberately have censured the President for his foreign policy. Yet, at the same time, Mr. Davis was not far from right in his position. What intelligent person can deny that Mr. Seward's foreign policy has been cringing? Who can deny that he did grossly insult the House in his dispatch to Mr. Dayton? If Mr. Davis had been content with a censure of Mr. Seward's treatment of the House, he could have obtained it, but the Republican members were not willing to censure the foreign policy of the government. Nor will a fair-minded man deny that the State Department has exhibited much more calmness than the House has in reference to our foreign relations. I cannot easily forget that the House of Representatives thanked Com. Wilkes for capturing Mason and Slidell. It went off in a sudden transport of delight, while Mr. Seward already saw the danger and was rendering a disavowal of the proceedings comparatively easy. The House is easily swayed by the passions of the hour—the government is supposed to rise above them.

Winter Davis is a man of magnificent talents. It is a delight to hear him speak. His clear, ringing tones electrify his audience, and there is always danger that he will overcome the sound sense of his hearers. He is a most *manly* speaker. His independence compels admiration, yet he is a dangerous leader—whoever follows him will certainly go to destruction. He is no statesman, for he loves opposition too well. He was made to be in a minority, and does not know how to conduct himself when acting with the majority.

The speeches made in reply to him by Messrs. Boutwell, Dawes, Littlejohn and others, were just, and defended the House from the criticisms hurled at it by Davis.

Mr. Seward was wholly in the wrong in his dispatch—there can be no doubt of it; but that fact is not sufficient justification for a vote of censure upon the President. It seems to me that it was madness for the House, in the midst of a war which threatens to exhaust the means of the country, to indulge in an offensive reiteration of the Monroe doctrine. Do gentlemen propose *now* to drive Maximilian from his throne? Of course not. Then why not wait till we are willing to back our words with acts? Mr. Lincoln has certainly got the right idea of the policy to be followed with foreign governments. He will endure anything and everything for the sake of conquering the rebels, for he well knows that if we are successful in this war, there will be no trouble respecting our foreign policy after it is over. England and France will be very glad to treat us with consideration, and as for Maximilian, if the Mexican people do not desire to keep him, he will be compelled to decamp.

Fools yet flourish. A day or two since, I heard an intelligent person exclaim, "I wish we were in open war with England!" I asked if he wouldn't like to add to it a French war. "Yes," said he, "I would take France, too, and then we should know just where we stood, and who our enemies were!" Yet this man occupies a responsible position here, and so long as such men hold seats in Congress it will be possible to commit the House to foolish resolutions. Mr. Seward, however, should learn a lesson from the scene in the House. A little more manliness in his dispatches, and a good deal more courtesy to Congress, will add to the value of his correspondence.

The military news creates much enthusiasm in military circles, and among all loyal people. Now let us hear of the fall of Savannah and the reduction of Wilmington, and the troops may safely go into "Winter quarters."

Avon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Young Folks. An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Edited by J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Larcom. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

The first number of this new periodical, bearing date January, 1865, is before us. It pleases us greatly, both in its typographical appearance and in the quality of the matter in its pages. We give the table of contents: 1. Hum, the Son of Buz, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; 2. The Volunteer's Thanksgiving, by, Lucy Larcom; 3. Thumbling, from the Finnish; 4. The Redcoats, by Gail Hamilton; 5. The Color-Bearer, by J. T. Trowbridge; 6. The Little Prisoner, by Edmund Kirke; 7. Thomas Hughes (with portrait); 8. Physical Health (with illustrations on wood), by Dr. Dio Lewis; 9. Andy's Adventures, by J. T. Trowbridge; 10. Winning his Way, by Carleton; 11. Yew Year Carol, by John Weiss; 12. Farming for Boys, by the author of "Ten Acres Enough"; 13. Afloat in the Forest, by Mayne Reid; 14. Round the Evening Lamp.

The terms of "Our Young Folks" are as follows: Single subscriptions, $2 per annum. Single number, 20 cts. Three copies for $5; 5 copies for $8; 10 copies for $15; 20 copies [illegible] $30; and a[n] extra copy *gratis* to the person forming the c[lub].

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs and Cultivator Almanac for 1865. Containing Practical Suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist; embellished with about 130 Engravings. By J. J. Thomas, Associate Editor of the "Country Gentleman." Albany: Luther Tucker & Son.

This is certainly the best of all Almanacs for the American farmer. Besides the usual calendar pages, it contains valuable instruction in relation to Fruit-growing, Bee-culture, Turkey-raising, Agricultural Implements, the erection of Houses, Barns, etc. It is sold for 30 cents.

New Music.—Our friend Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, has laid on our table the following pieces of music published by him:

"Our dear New England Boys." Poetry by Mattie. Music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.

"There's Rest for all in Heaven." Poetry by Finley Johnson. Music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.

"Thou art Dreaming." A Serenade. By Augustus A. Crilley.

"Dost Thou ever Think of me, Love?" By Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Arranged for the Guitar by Geo. A. Russell.

"Sanitary Fair Polka." Arranged for four hands for the Piano, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly and Madam Demorest's Mirror of Fashions.—The December and January numbers of this useful work contain full descriptions and plates of all the present costumes for women and children; also full-sized patterns of various elegant and useful articles of dress. In each number is found a page of highly valuable domestic receipts; also a piece of music and a fine steel engraving, besides a variety of general literary matter.

Turkish Baths.—The attention of our readers in New York and Brooklyn is called to the advertisement in another column of Dr. Shepard's Turkish Baths. Of the benefits of these baths we can speak with the utmost confidence. They are good not for invalids alone, but for all who recognize the intimate relation between cleanliness of body and purity of soul. Try them.

THE THIRTY-FIRST
NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was organized for the immediate and total abolition of slavery in the United States. Its labors have been unremittedly prosecuted, "without compromise and without concealment," for a period of thirty years, through lecturing agencies, the printing and circulating of anti-slavery publications, the support of an official weekly organ, and other instrumentalities; and to these labors is largely due, primarily, that cheering and marvellous change in public sentiment, in opposition to slavery and in support of free institutions, which has taken place in all the loyal States, and which enables the government to maintain successfully its tremendous conflict with the Southern Slaveholders' Rebellion. But slavery is not yet abolished, even in the Rebel States, except by the proclamation of President Lincoln; and it still holds a tenacious existence even in some of the so-called loyal sections of the country. Not until its utter extirpation everywhere should the American Anti-Slavery Society be disbanded, or regard its mission as consummated, or be left without the necessary pecuniary aid to carry on its ordinary operations. Its time to dissolve will be when liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof, by the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, making it illegal to enslave any person on the American soil. That grand and glorious event, it is confidently hoped and believed, will take place during the coming year, inasmuch as the potential sentiment of the people in regard to it was indicated by an overwhelming majority at the late Presidential election, and inasmuch as President Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress, urges this constitutional amendment upon that body for speedy adoption. Thank God that the year 1865 is, in all probability, to be the long desired YEAR OF JUBILEE!

Once more, then—and we trust for the last time—let the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society be replenished by the generous donations and contributions of those who have so long given it their countenance; and also of those who, regenerated in their views and feelings on the question of slavery, have yet to show their appreciation of the invaluable labors of the Society in disseminating light and knowledge, quickening conscience, elevating the moral standard of individual and national conduct, and vindicating the rights of human nature on the broad platform of universal freedom and equality. From all loyal men and women the Society is especially deserving of consideration and coöperative support for its prompt and uncompromising hostility to the rebellion, and to whatever at the North has been in sympathy with the rebels; and for the strong moral support and hearty sympathy it has given to the government in its long and bloody conflict with the Slave Power.

The Managers of the Subscription Anniversary hereby announce that they will be ready to receive, with all thankfulness and the patriotic, throughout the land, at home or abroad, fullness, whatever the philanthropic, the liberal-minded, may feel disposed to contribute, at its annual gathering at Boston, on Wednesday evening, January 25th, 1865; and to this convocation of the friends of impartial liberty they cordially invite all who desire to aid in breaking every yoke, and setting every captive free. And may the result abundantly meet the necessities of an association, whose crown of glory is its unswerving fidelity, through years of conflict and martyrdom, to the "self-evident truths" enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence!

Where personal attendance is impracticable or inconvenient, donations may be sent to either of the undersigned, or to William I. Bowditch, Esq., 8 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society. All such will be duly acknowledged and faithfully expended.

L. Maria Child,
Mary May,
Louisa Loring,
Henrietta Sargent,
Helen Eliza Garrison,
Sarah Shaw Russell,
Sarah Russell May,
Anna Shaw Greene,
Sarah Blake Shaw,
Caroline C. Thayer,
Lydia D. Parker,
Caroline R. Putnam,
Mattie Griffith,
Mary Jackson,
Evelina A. Smith,
Sarah Bradford,
Caroline M. Severance,
Elizabeth Gay,
Mary Willey,
Ann Rebecca Bramhall,
Sarah J. Nowell,
Elizabeth von Arnim,
Abby H. Stephenson,
Eliza Apthorp,
Sarah Cowing,
Sarah H. Southwick,
Mary Elizabeth Sargent,
Sarah C. Atkinson,
Abby Francis,
Georgina Otis,
Katharine Earle Farnum,
Rebecca Bradford,
Ellen Wright Garrison.

Chronicles of the War.

Latest News in Brief.

The war news this week is glorious. Gen. Sherman, after a successful and almost unimpeded campaign through the heart of Georgia, arrived safely on the coast, and on the 13th inst. took Fort McAllister, commanding the entrance to Ogechee river, by storm, thus opening communication with Dahlgren's fleet in Ossabaw Sound. On the 14th Gen. Foster had a personal interview with Sherman in Fort McAllister, and on that day Savannah was closely besieged. It was to be demanded in two days, and if not surrendered Sherman would open his batteries upon it. Gen. Foster reports that Sherman's army is in splendid condition, having lived, on its march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman himself, dated on board the gunboat Dandelion, in Ossabaw Sound, Dec. 13th, announces that his army had completely invested Savannah and was in full communication with Foster's forces. The rebel Gen. Hardee, in command of 15,000 men, was cooped up in the city. Gen. Sherman says: "I regard Savannah as already gained." He adds that he did not lose a wagon, and that his march was "most agreeable". Gen. Foster's coöperative movement has been very successful. He has cut the Savannah and Charleston railroad at Pocotaligo, and has defeated the rebels in several sharp engagements. News of the capture of Savannah is hourly expected, and it will probably reach our readers by telegraph before this paper is in their hands.

Gen. Thomas, who, it will be remembered, had retreated within the defences at Nashville, instead of waiting for Hood to attack him, marched out on the 15th and gave that General battle, driving him from his entrenchments a distance of eight miles. He pursued them with his cavalry during the night, renewed the attack on the next morning with his whole force, and at the end of the second day crumpled up their armed array like bits of paper, and threw it to the winds. At the close of the first day's battle Gen. Thomas telegraphed the news of the victory to the government, and received by telegraph the thanks of the President and Gen. Grant. On the 16th the battle was renewed, and after a severe struggle the terrified rebels, broken and dispersed, fled in wild panic before these combined and fearful blows of the patriot troops, throwing away their equipments as they ran. "The woods, fields and intrenchments," wrote Gen. Thomas in his official dispatch at the close of the day, "are strewn with the enemy's small-arms, abandoned in the retreat." All this was effected with comparatively small loss on our side—the whole number of casualties not exceeding 3,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was probably more than this number, while 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery were the trophies of Thomas's victory. A dispatch to the *Times*, dated at Nashville [illegible], says: "Thomas is pursuing [illegible] to Duck River. We have nearly all Hood's artillery, and his army is really fearfully demoralized. All the rivers are high, and all the bridges in Hood's front destroyed. Our pontoons are up. We captured three thousand of the enemy's wounded at Franklin, Tenn. Since Thursday, we have captured and brought in just six thousand prisoners, making nine thousand, counting the wounded taken at Franklin. We have captured four Major-Generals, including Gens. Jackson and Johnston, as well as Brig.-Gens. Smith and Roger. Hood had 65 pieces of artillery. We have captured 54 pieces. The enemy's killed and wounded is a little less than our own. Our entire loss will not reach 3,500. None of our general officers were injured.

From other parts of Tennessee the news is also good. Forrest has made another attempt on Murfreesboro, and been repulsed. Stoneman has given Breckinridge a cleaning out in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and getting most of his artillery. Gen. Ed. McCook is after Gen. Lyon in Kentucky, and he cannot escape. Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Chattanooga and Knoxville all right.

On the 16th news was received in Washington from Gen. Canby, announcing the complete success of an expedition sent by him from Vicksburg to cut Hood's communication with Mobile.

Gen. Canby also reports the probable success of another expedition from Baton Rouge [illegible] command of Gen. Davidson, the details and object [illegible] which it is not proper now to disclose. When last heard from, Da[illegible]son was reported as having ca[illegible] a panic in Mobile, and to be devastating the country generally.

Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, simultaneously with these expeditions, appeared in South-western Virginia, capturing Glade Springs, and threatening Abingdon and Lynchburg.

In East Tennessee, on the 13th, Gen. Burbridge defeated Basil Duke, of Morgan's old command, in a sharp battle at Kingsport—scattering the enemy in that region.

A new and very formidable naval expedition set sail from Hampton Roads on Tuesday, Dec. 13th—bound, nobody yet knows whither. Perhaps Wilmington. It consists of sixty-four war vessels, carrying five hundred and ninety-seven guns. It also conveys a strong land force, under command of Gen. Butler.

Meanwhile Gen. Grant lies quietly before Richmond, tightening his grasp upon the throat of Lee, and permitting no rebel forces to sally from that city for the assistance of the enemy elsewhere.

The President has called for three hundred thousand men to make up the half million required last Fall, but of which only two hundred thousand were obtained, credits for back enlistments in the navy, etc., etc., frittering away the rest. If any town, ward, district or county fail to raise its quota by the 15th of February next a draft will at once take place to fill such quota.

The Army and the Negroes.

"Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the Negro, *who hails* [him as] *coming as the harbinger of Freedom.*"—*Wm. H. Seward's Official Dispatch to Mr. Adams.*

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE NEGROES.

We yield to none in our estimate of the extraordinary energy and great military capacity of Gen. Sherman, who, if he emerges successfully from his present daring exploit, will take rank as the leading General of the war. But we must renew our protest against his method of dealing with the negroes. A correspondent, describing the state of things in Atlanta immediately preceding the late evacuation, says:

"You walk up the streets—at the corners there is a guard, who stop every soldier and negro, and cause them to show their passes. If they have none they are taken to the guard-house. Citizens and officers are not halted. But the negro is sent to work on the fortifications, and the soldier is ordered to his regiment. Thus the city is cleared of all stragglers, and every colored man is conscripted into the National service."

The white man in Atlanta was sent North or South, as he pleased to determine for himself, but the negro was conscripted and set to work on the fortifications, for no other reason that we can see than that he was of the colored and proscribed race; a cruel wrong, a shameful injustice, but consistent with Gen. Sherman's conduct of the negroes throughout his career. In his "Orders for the March," dated Nov. 9th, it is said:

Art. VII.—Negroes, who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is an important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

The consideration of the question of "supplies" lends a plausible aspect to the above order. But such is not the language a General would use who designed to effect the destruction of his enemy by the most potent means at his command—that of liberating the enslaved victims of the said enemy. A proclamation of freedom, calling on the negroes to rise and join the Army of Liberation, bringing with them their own supplies, would have disrupted the rebel power in Georgia, socially as well as politically, from centre to circumference. But the conqueror of Atlanta has yet something to learn.—*Commonwealth.*

THE SLAVES AND THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

U. S. Steamer Somerset,
Apalachicola Bay, Fla., Nov. 15, 1864.

Thinking, perhaps, the readers of your valuable paper would like to know how the slaves like the idea of being put into the rebel ranks, I will mention an instance that came under my notice yesterday. Nine "contrabands" came on board to ask the protection of "Uncle Abe." The one who appeared to be the leader had a pistol loaded to the muzzle. On my asking him why he had run away, and for what purpose he had a pistol, he answered by saying, "Dey had heard down on de plantation that they were going to be *'scripted* to fight against de Yankees, but dey never could fight agin de white folks Norf, *no* how." In answer to my question concerning the pistol, he said he intended using it had anyone attempted to recapture them. He had also had a gun, but had given it to a man for some food in town (Apalachicola).

ESCAPE OF COL. JOHNSON—BRAVERY OF THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

Nashville, Saturday eve., Dec. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Col. Johnson, of the colored 44th Regiment, came in this morning. He fought from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 3 next morning. He had two hundred and seventy-five men when the train was attacked by the rebels. He made his way to a block-house, in which thirty men were stationed, and disposed his forces around it. For sixteen hours the unequal fight was kept up. "Bravely they fought and well," and whatever may be said of the conduct of this officer at Dalton, he nobly redeemed his reputation for personal courage in his long fight yesterday. From the position of the ground, it was impossible for the rebels to charge him without exposing themselves to a deadly fire, and as every one of our officers would have been shot, and each of their men enslaved, had they been captured, they would have given the assailants a desperate reception had the attempt been made. The firing on them was entirely by artillery. They made one charge on a portion of the besiegers, and dismounted several of them. They lost in killed, wounded and captured nearly 100 men—about 80 wounded, and 20 killed, and 20 captured. It will be remembered that Gen. Thomas would not recognize the parole of these officers, as it was not in accordance with the *cartel*, but it is not likely that Gen. Forrest would have seen it in that light had he captured the new regiment. The old regiment is believed to be at Mobile, working on the fortifications.

CHIVALRY SURRENDERING TO A NEGRO.

Nashville, Dec. 6, 1864.

During the skirmish in the little reconnoissance made by Gen. Steadman on our left, a couple of soldiers of the colored brigade came upon three rebs whose guns were unloaded, and demanded their surrender. One of the Johnnies indignantly refused to surrender to a "d—d nigger." "Berry sorry, massa," said Sambo, bringing his piece to a "ready"; "but we's in a great hurry, and hain't got no time to send for a white man." The ominous click that accompanied this remark brought the scion of chivalry to time, and he was brought in, crying and swearing all the way that his father would kill him if he ever heard that he had surrendered to a nigger.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

I think the coolness showed by the black troops under fire, while at work in the Dutch Gap Canal, is equal to that which would be evinced by troops of any color or race. It has been stated that they are now partly protected by the embankment. Not fully, however, as the workers are scattered over a length of probably two hundred and fifty feet, and into the rear part it is not very difficult to drop shells. When the first gun was fired, while the white spectator was ready to take advantage of a contiguous battery, Sambo worked away with apparent unconcern. I did not learn that there had been a general "skedaddle" at any time since the ground was first broken there. In drilling, it is admitted by all that the black troops excel, few of our white regiments coming up with theirs, after having learned the exercise. They have largely developed that faculty known by phrenologists as *time*, so that all will come to a halt, or any motion, with a precision which challenges admiration. This faculty also shows itself in the general exercise of their martial music. In the encampment on City Point the black drum-corps is confessedly the best to be found; and the regiment, whenever it goes out to drill, is sure to draw a crowd of gratified observers.—*Cor. of N. Y. Advertiser.*

WRONGS REDRESSED.

The crowded state of our columns for the last two or three weeks having delayed the publication of certain disclosures lately made by the Nashville correspondents of some of the Northern journals respecting cruelties inflicted upon the wives, children, and other relatives of the black soldiers enlisted at Camp Nelson, Ky., we are happy to state now, upon the authority of the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, that the wrongs alluded to have been redressed. The poor refugees from slavery were expelled from Camp Nelson under circumstances of great cruelty. The fact having been reported to Gen. Burbridge, Commandant of the District of Kentucky, that officer *immediately revoked the unjust order, and directed that the families should be returned to camp.* Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, who happened to visit this place, was also instrumental in procuring speedy redress.

Sanitary Fair Incident in California.—A poor little boy brought a white chicken to the fair, which was all he had to offer, saying it might make some broth for a poor sick soldier. He had decked his little offering with ribbons of "red, white and blue"; but as he had no money to pay the admittance fee, when he came to the door he was rejected. As he went down the street, some gentleman seeing his distress listened to his story, gave him a ticket and sent him in. The simplicity of the donor and the beauty of the offering attracted attention, and the chicken was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder for $400 in gold, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.—*Letter from Marysville, Cal.*

Summary.

Gen. Sheridan was once a news-boy. That was when he learned how to go to press Early.

Fearful Explosion.—Six buildings connected with Dupont's powder-mill were blown up a few day since, causing the death of ten workmen.

Grand Result.—The net profits of the Philadelphia Sanitary Commission Fair, held in June last, amount to the snug sum of $1,010,000.

A little boy who put counterfeit money in the contribution box, replied to his Sunday school teacher that he "didn't 'spose the little heathens would know the difference, and thought it would be just as good for them." Thoughtful boy.

Another Slave trade Abolished.—The Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade, firmans having recently been issued absolutely abolishing the trade, and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex.

The way the negro guards talk to the Southern chivalry which Gen. Butler has put to work in the trenches: "Hurry up dar—hurry up, lieutenant! Go on dar—go on wid dat are shubble, major. Take up dat are pick, cappun, and get to work lively, or I'll blow you out ob de ranks."

Beauties of the Rebellion.—Fredericksburg, Va., has become so depopulated, it is estimated that not more than one house in ten is occupied. Fuel is so scarce that the inhabitants are cutting down the vacant houses and using them for fire wood; the market price of the article being $150 per cord.

An individual advertised for a wife the other day, and requested each applicant for the situation to enclose her carte de visite. One of his correspondents closed her reply in these terms: I do not enclose my carte; for though there may be some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

A parsimonious sea captain answering the complaints of his men that the bread was bad, exclaimed, "What! complain of your bread that is made from flour? What do you think of the Apostles? they ate 'shew bread,' made from old boots and shoes."

They would, if they could, stick a stamp on our soul."—*Boston Courier:*

True, if we could, but lack of space would cramp;
It isn't big enough to hold a stamp.
—*Springfield Republican.*

Cost of the Riot of 1863.—The comptroller of the City of New York has already paid for damages to property in the riot of 1863 the sum of $964,49.29, and for military and other expenses growing out of the same, $380,678.93. Total $1,344,728.22. The claims not yet adjusted will probably amount to $400,000.

Gen. Tom Thumb, wife and child have been honored with a reception by the Prince and princess of Wales. The small men of the United States have always been more popular in England than the great ones. Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman would not be half so sure of princely recognition as Gen. Thumb.—*Boston Transcript.*

Fugitive Contrabands Picked Up.—*Washington, Nov. 30, 1864.*—While the United States steamer King Philip, of the Potomac flotilla, was coming up the river day before yesterday, a boat, containing twenty-five contrabands, of all ages and sizes, was picked up. They were refugees from Virginia, and were brought to this city and sent to Freedman's village.—*Herald.*

A True Prophet.—In the South Carolina Convention of 1860, Mr. Boyce of South Carolina uttered these prophetic words, to the verification of which, events seem to be fast hurrying: "If secession shall take place, of which I have no idea—for I cannot conceive of such stupendous madness—I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction."

The London papers of November 18 announce the arrival of Gen. Tom Thumb and family in that city. They are holding daily *levees* in a hotel near St. James's Palace. The *Star* says: "The baby is a pretty little girl with light silken hair and a vivacious disposition. She will be a year old next month; and it may interest our readers to know that she weighs precisely seven pounds and three-quarters."

President Lincoln's Reply to the petition of 350 young people of Concord, Mass., under 18 years of age, for the freedom of all slave children:

"Tell those little people, I am very glad their young hearts are so full of just and generous sympathy, and that, while I have not the power to grant all they ask, I trust that they will remember that God has, and that, as it seems, He wills to do it.

A. Lincoln."

Negro Slavery in England.—In the *Tatler*, No. 245 for Nov. 2, 1710, Steele refers to the collars then worn by negro slaves. In a letter from "Pompey" who styles himself "a blackamoor boy," and complains of the indifference with which he is treated by his mistress, he says: "The parrot, who came over with me from our country, is as much esteemed by her as I am. Besides this, *the shock dog has a collar that cost almost as much as mine.*"

The Madrid *Gazette* states that the Queen of Spain gives direct pecuniary assistance to three thousand men and seventeen hundred and sixty-seven women, and gives employment of different kinds to nineteen hundred and eighty-four men, making in all sixty-seven hundred and fifty-one individuals. This relief costs her a sum of 10,926,000 reals. In the number mentioned there are persons of all classes, from the highest to the humblest.

In one of the soldiers' hospitals of Washington the wife of a distinguished general has charge of a ward, and has lived in the hospital since last July, through the terrible August heats. While her husband risked his life upon the field of battle, she could not remain contentedly at home. Another ward in the same hospital is superintended by a daughter of a prominent New England Senator.

Making "a Veteran" of Old Abe.—We were greatly amused at the remarks of one of Uncle Sam's German boys in regard to the Presidential canvass. It is too good to be lost. Said the sturdy Tenton: "I goes for Olt Abe. Olt Abe he likes the soldier boy. Ven he serves tree years he gives him four hundred tollar and reënlist him von veteran. Now Olt Abe he serve four years. We reënlist him four more years and make *von veteran of him.*"—*Tiffin Tribune.*

The First Newspaper in the United States.—The Long Island Historical Society exhibits in its rooms an original copy of *The Boston Newsletter*, printed by John Allen, in Pudding Lane, and sold at the post-office in Cornhill. The sheet consists of one leaf, about ten by fourteen inches. It is dated in the year 1710, or sixty-four years before the Declaration of Independence, but is well printed and in good preservation. This paper is claimed to be the first one published in the The United States.

A lady who visited the "contraband camp" at Norfolk recently was astonished to find the name of every boy-baby in the camp to be uniformly "Abraham." In one group were no less than nine children all honored with the same appellation. One sable urchin was named "General," and the mother was intensely surprised at the question *what* General was honored. "Why, General *Butler*, of course." She evidently believed "Old Ben" to be the only General living.

Finances of the Sanitary Commission.—Recent attacks on the financial management of the Sanitary Commission have drawn from its Directors the first report ever made of its finances. Its total receipts to the 1st of July last were $2,667,904. Expenses in the same time, $1,672,507; balance then on hand $1,005,396. The Commission had also received supplies valued at $6,418,959, and the whole amount distributed to that date was $7,172,262. The cost of distribution was $269,801, or three and twenty-six one hundredths per cent. of the value distributed.

Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.—From information received from Cuba, it appears that a petition signed by over a hundred planters of that island was presented to the Captain-General, urging him to use his best offices with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery on that island. He received the petition, and remarked that he would wait before he took any action in the matter until after the Presidential election in the United States, as that contest would, in his judgment, decide the future of the slavery question in the United States.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

The United States Supreme Court is now composed of the following judges, five of whom, or just half (marked with a star), have been appointed by Mr. Lincoln himself: Chief-Justice, *Salmon P. Chase of Ohio; Associate Justices, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Samuel Nelson of New York, Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, James M. Wayne of Georgia, *David Davis of Illinois, John Catron of Tennessee, *Noah H. Swayne of Ohio, *Samuel F. Miller of Iowa, *Stephen J. Field of California. The salary of the Chief-Justice is $6,500, of the others $6,000 each.

That venerable saint who edits the N. Y. *Herald* says:

"The miserable and deluded fanatics who control such papers as the *Tribune*, the *Independent*, and the *Liberator* ought to have lived in the thirteenth century rather than in the nineteenth."

The writer of the above has always lived in the thirteenth century, or about as far back as that; and his antiquity has not so hallowed his mind or morals as to inspire in ourselves any desire to go back six hundred years for the sake of imitating his amiable virtues.—*Independent.*

Rebel Sentiment.—In the Rebel Congress, Nov. 21st, Mr. Russell of Virginia, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House deem it proper, in view of recent events, to repeat the views expressed in the resolution adopted by the last Congress, declaring the sense of Congress in reference to reuniting with the United States; that it is the unalterable determination of the Confederate States, who are suffering all the horrors and cruelties of a protracted war, that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with the people who are engaged in the invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

The yeas and nays being called, the yeas were 83, nays, *none.*

Women as Clerks.—Mrs. Swisshelm (herself a clerk in one of the Departments in Washington), writing to the *Tribune*, says: "The employment of women as clerks in the Governmental Departments is an entire success, and there are women working here now for $60 per month, who are doing the work of third-class—or $1,600 per annum clerks; and one-half of the women now employed in copying, have become so familiar with the routine of business, as to be much better fitted to fill the places which are, or will be, vacant, than the new men who are likely to be appointed. "She argues that a certain class of women can well afford to work for smaller salaries than men with families, and a[illegible]. When economy has become so pressing a duty upon our government, why not employ that class of laborers who can afford to do the work for the least cost!"

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, thinks it would be judicious to knock New England to pieces, and out of the scattered fragments make two new States. As the great leader in the Senate of the party of States Rights, this proposition to annihilate States altogether merely to suit his ideas of political convenience, would be a little surprising were it not that he has acquired such a reputation for absurdity that any new crotchet he may bring forward must be considered to be in the line of his logical development. As the case stands in his mind, it seems that States which are in rebellion should have all their extreme privileges respected and preserved, while States which are offensively loyal to the government should be blotted out of existence. It must be admitted that this is the heaviest blow yet given to the dogma of State *sovereignty*.—*Bost. Trans.*

One of the Results of Emancipation.—The Baltimore *American* says the abolition of slavery in Maryland is being attended with the good results the friends of emancipation expected. A steady stream of emigrants from sister States, particularly Pennsylvania, is pouring in, now that "free labor" has become a settled fact. In every county of the State large sales of land have taken place during the past two months, and the purchasers are men who intend to settle, and who do not purchase for the sake of speculation. The Denton *Union*, published in Carolina County, reports the sale of three farms at good prices, all to Pennsylvanians. The Somerset *Herald* says that "more land is wanted; northerners continue to visit this county (Somerset) looking for farms." Thus it will be wherever slavery is abolished. Immigrants will flock in, land rise in value, and the march of improvement begin.

One of the innovations of the times, according to the Richmond *Examiner*, is the presence of negroes at auctions in the rebel capital. Sambo has become infected with the Yankee love of bargain, and now monopolizes the most eligible positions at auctions, jostling against the white ladies and gentlemen, and claiming an equal right to receive the nod from the auctioneer. A reformation of this "crying" evil is demanded by the *Examiner*, which unquestionable discovers in the promiscuous commingling of castes the danger of inaugurating a freedom which might soon breed contempt. The tables are turning so fast that they may be completely reversed, and it would not be astonishing if, one of these days, we would see the Richmond papers protesting that the cavaliers are as good as the descendants of Ham.—*Boston Trans.*

An Agreeable Surprise.—Rev. Olympia Brown, who for some months past has had pastoral charge of the Universalist Society in Weymouth, was visited by her parishioners and friends some time since, and made the recipient of a purse of $102, with other tokens of their favor and esteem. The presentation was made in behalf of the company, by Mr. Elias Richards, who mentioned the eminent success which had attended her labors there, and expressed to her the kind regards of her many friends. Miss Brown responded expressing in a delicate and appropriate manner her gratitude for the substantial gift received and her appreciation of this manifestation of the esteem in which she was held. Good music and agreeable social intercourse filled the remaining hours of the evening, and the company separated with mutual congratulations on the good time they had had and their pleasant relations and prospects as a Christian Society.—*Boston Universalist.*

The People of Washington are gradually becoming accustomed to the new order of things. Negroes walk our streets like gentlemen, and are unmolested. I have seen a wealthy rebel sympathizer compelled to turn aside to give a black man room on the sidewalk. In the good old Southern times the negro would have stepped into the gutter to give room to a white Southron. Colored soldiers are so common that no one notices them. The cars that pass up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, with the words "Colored Persons Admitted" upon them, carry as many white people as black. A friend of mine, happening in one of these colored cars last Spring, was greatly surprised to find Fernando Wood sitting quietly by the side of a stalwart negro. Even Fernando Wood is [not m]ean enough to hate the black man because he is black. He justifies slavery simply because it, in his opinion, is profitable. His cruelty to the colored race is by no means so contemptible as that of the colorphobites, who in[sist t]hat the black man shall ride on the outside of a car in the rain or snow, simply because he has a colored skin. They serve the Devil for nothing—Mr. Wood for pay.—*Wash. Cor. Independent.*

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[The young colored woman who has successfully modelled the bust of Col. Shaw.]

She hath wrought well with her unpractised hand
The mirror of her thought reflected clear
This youthful hero-martyr of our land.
With touch harmonious she has moulded here
A memory and a prophecy—both dear:
The memory of one who was so pure
That God gave him (what only can belong
To an unsullied soul) the right to be
A leader for all time in [illegible] chivalry:
The prophecy of that wide, wholesome cure
For foul distrust and [illegible], cruel wrong,
Which he did give his [illegible] to secure.
'Tis fitting that a daughter of the race
Whose chains are broken should receive a gift
So rare as genius. Neither power nor place,
Fashion or wealth, [illegible] caste, nor line
Can arrogantly claim [illegible]
Above these [illegible]

A. J. W.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

From the Evening Post, Dec. 14.

An informal meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening to meet the distinguished Professor of Oxford, Goldwin Smith, it being his last evening in America. After spending some time in conversation and the interchange of civilities, the members gathered in the parlors, where Mr. Erastus C. Benedict, at an impromptu call of the President, Mr. Jonathan Sturgis, made a happy and appropriate valedictory address to Mr. Smith, to which he replied with remarkable fluency and eloquence, as follows:

Gentlemen: Accept my hearty thanks for the parting words which Mr. Benedict has spoken in your name. This is my last evening in America—the last evening of three months which the kindness of my American friends has filled with happiness and rendered fruitful in pleasant memories to be carried back to my English home. I trust that I have received from my visit not only great enjoyment, but some instruction, every facility for which has been afforded to me in the most cordial manner, so that I should be a dull learner indeed if I went away wholly uninformed. I have had the advantage not only of seeing all that a stranger could see within the limits of my tour, but the still greater advantage of conversing with many eminent men, from whom I have obtained knowledge and food for future reflection, not with regard to American affairs and institutions alone. I have fulfilled the chief object of my voyage by witnessing the conduct of this nation at a great political crisis—a crisis unequalled, perhaps, in its importance, both as a test of national character and as an event in the history of our race.

The acquaintance with America which I carry away is in the highest degree imperfect, yet it is such as I could never have obtained by reading; and it will enable me, I trust, to read for the future with more intelligence and more profit on the most interesting and important subject which the whole range of history and politics affords—the destiny and hopes of man in this new world.

On the point of departure I find myself, and not for the first time, a guest in the house of the Union League. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have thought of entering a political club, or receiving an attention from a political party. But it is not [illegible] circumstances that we are now placed. [illegible] whose guest I am is not contending for any [illegible]litical objects of a merely sectional kind [illegible] stranger has no share, or in which he [illegible]k from showing his interest. It is not [illegible] only for the salvation of this country, [illegible]t would be an object which might well [illegible] sympathies, and excuse the zealous par[illegible] of an Englishman who believes that the [illegible] England is intimately bound up with [illegible]s contending for a cause dear and vital to [illegible]ace of man. I do not feel that a stranger, [illegible] to this club, displays want of good feel[illegible]wards the Southern portion of your na[illegible] this war is carried on, not to subjugate or oppress the people of the Southern States, but to cast out the demon which possesses them, to overthrow the tyrannical oligarchy which crushes them, to restore them to a right mind and to make them really free.

I came to America, however, believe me, with no intention but that of seeing your country, gaining such information about it and its inhabitants as I could, witnessing the Presidential election, and verifying the views I had formed as to the progressive character of the history of man. Or, if I had any other object, it was that of simply indulging my own feelings of anxious interest and ardent sympathy. Nothing was further from my thoughts than to address any public assembly, or to take part in public discussions of any kind. If I have been drawn into any public utterances, it has been solely from the desire of contributing, as far as lay in my power, to allay the feeling which I found prevailing against England, and which I believe to arise, in part at least, from a misconception as to the real attitude of the main body of our people. I trust I am not wanting in appreciation of the greatness of my country any more than in loyal attachment to her interest and honor. But the greatness of the English race in England is bounded by the narrow circumference of a famous island; or, if it extends beyond, it must be by the possession of conquests, which history teaches us are always precarious, and of dependencies which, as a little reflection will show us, must in the end become free. Here the greatness of our race need know no bounds but those of a continent which, in extent and in the variety of its resources, is in itself a world. Some English writers and statesmen appear to think that the true policy of England is to treat America as a natural enemy, and to conspire, even with a power so alien to English principles as slavery, for the destruction of her unity and strength. I am one of those who believe that this policy is at once malignant and chimerical, and that the opposite policy, that of endeavoring to promote the lasting unity of the two nations and to make your greatness ours, is presented to us by true wisdom, as well as by generous sentiment, and by the tie of blood. And such I believe to be the view of the English people, to whom, and to my sovereign, not to any order, class or interest, I owe, as an Englishman, loyalty and allegiance. It was inevitable that in speaking of so delicate a subject as the relations between the two nations, I should run the risk of exposing myself to some unfavorable criticisms and constructions; but without incurring some risk, things worth doing can very seldom be done. I do not hesitate to claim that at least as indulgent a sentence shall be passed on my endeavors, however weak and ill-directed, to promote peace and good will, as on the persistent efforts of powerful organs of the British press to put enmity between kindred nations, and to sow the seeds of a disastrous and fratricidal war. I even venture to suggest that the writers in the *Times*, and its confederates of our press, if any sense of responsibility, if any feeling of humanity resides in their hearts, they may hereafter be thankful to those who, without detracting from the popularity or the profits of literary incendiarism, have exerted themselves to prevent the actual conflagration; a conflagration in which, possibly, not the habitations of the people, or of liberals, alone would have perished.

Perhaps the wish may be father to the thought; but it has appeared to me that for some time past the feeling in this country against England has been growing less bitter, notwithstanding the occasional recurrence of causes of offence, and in spite of the persevering efforts of individual writers and speakers on both sides of the water to keep animosity alive. Whether I am right as to the present tendency of public sentiment, I do not know; but I am sure that I am right as to its ultimate tendency. In the long run the more powerful and the deeper forces assert this ascendency over the less powerful and the more superficial. The less powerful and more superficial forces are these temporary misunderstandings and transitory disputes, which, aggravated by invectives and calumnies equally ephemeral, have put enmity between kinsmen. The more powerful and deeper force, which will ultimately assert its ascendency, is the unity of our race combined with the unity of our language, and still more with the essential unity of those principles of government and religion which we together represent, and which it is our joint mission to propagate over the world. In truth, I believe that the special resentment of Americans against England for her want of sympathy with them under this trial, itself proceeds from outraged affection, and is a proof of the peculiar tie which has bound and will again bind the nations to each other. We do not expect sympathy from a mere stranger, nor feel special resentment against him when it is withheld. I know of no better way of accounting for the fact that the greatest offence committed by France, such as the direct solicitation of interference under color of mediation, addressed by her to the maritime powers, is passed over with apathy, or easily condoned, while the least offence committed by England, even of a negative kind, seems to produce extraordinary irritation in the minds of your people. The more powerful and deeper force, I repeat, will assert its ascendency in the long run; and those politicians of either nation, who choose to trade on the passing estrangement between them, may look perhaps for quick profits, but they must not count upon permanent honor or enduring gratitude. For them there will be no statue when, in happier times, and after noble efforts made side by side in the cause of religion and humanity, we together build the Walhalla of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Some natural enemies England has; and I fear partly deserves to have, on this side of the Atlantic. Here, as in Europe, hereditary bitterness, the offspring of centuries of religious war and persecution which raged throughout European Christendom, and brought misery alike upon the Catholic in Ireland and the Protestant in Spain, still fills the Irish breast. Few have felt more warmly or spoken more plainly than I have upon the subject of Irish wrongs. Those wrongs will be redressed, and some progress towards redressing them has already been made, by the exertions of the Liberal party in the British Parliament and nation. They would not be redressed, but exaggerated tenfold, by stirring up another war of races and religions in Ireland, and filling the unhappy island again with fire and blood.

In one respect, if I may venture to say so, Americans are apt even to do England too much honor. They are apt to think, or to speak as if they thought, that the past errors or offences of English governments would cover the errors or offences of an American government at the present day. In this case of the Florida, for example, the erudite and eloquent chairman of your Committee on Foreign Relations has deemed it worth his while to appeal to instances, or alleged instances, of British aggression, drawn, most of them, from times anterior to the growth of a sound international morality in Europe, and connected in some cases with names, such as those of Drake and Chatham, which belong to your history as well as to ours. I know that this has been done not by way of counsel to America, but by way of retort to a portion of the British press, which, by its previous demonstrations of enmity, had manifestly forfeited all claim to the moral censorship of your actions and might perhaps have been safely left to rail without reply. But the tendency of such a line of argument, besides increasing the amount of irrational irritation, is, however unintentionally, to confuse the national conscience in regard to a question nearly touching the honor of the nation, and to lead America to put on the cast-off precedents of old European governments as though they were a new robe of honor. Most unhappy would it be for England if either by bad example, or through the perversion of your national judgment by the ungenerous language of a part (remember that it is a part only) of her press, she shall have really made the hard path of honor harder to you on this occasion. For surely it is not too much to say that had the Florida and her crew been at once restored to the jurisdiction from which they had, as the American press and nation have honorably admitted, been wrongfully taken, an effect would have been produced upon the world greater than that of any victory. And those, be they the English rulers of former days, or actors nearer to the present time and scene, who have conspired to incline the mind of America to the less noble side, have done their utmost to pluck a wreath of true and rare glory from her brow.

And now, with one foot as it were on the deck of an English vessel, let me presume with all deference to offer you a single word of advice, in case occasion should ever arise, in regard to your mode of dealing in controverted matters with the English nation. Englishmen, unfortunately, have some qualities which are not calculated to make them popular among other nations, and perhaps their popularity among their European rivals has not been increased by that which seldom does increase popularity—a somewhat disproportionate amount of success. But as a nation they are not regardless, perhaps they are more regardful than most other nations, of justice and of honor. If England has done you, if ever she should hereafter do you a wrong, approach her as one man of honor would approach another by whom he felt that he had been aggrieved, with a frank, manly and courteous request for reparation, but without acrimony or petulance or angry imputation of motives which can lead to no practical result, and which after all may be undeserved. Depend upon it your application made in this spirit will meet with no ungenerous response, even though compliance with it should be difficult and onerous; and there will be many in England who will esteem it their highest duty to their country to second a fair claim courteously preferred to the extent of their power. And oh! persuade your government, if you can, to exercise a due control over the language of its subordinates, and not to suffer questions, a wrong solution of which may entail untold calamities on the two nations, and on the world, to be prejudiced by any one who has not to bear the full responsibility of the result. One word more. You know that no syllable, even of hypothetical hostility, much less of menace to Americans, would ever pass my lips; but I ought not to permit any American to be misled by anything that has fallen from me, or from more influential writers or speakers, as to the divisions of sentiment which prevail among Englishmen with regard to the American question, and which it is necessary to explain lest you should suppose that the whole body of the English people is animated by the hostility towards America expressed by such organs of mere class feeling as the *Times*. If any dominant class or party in England were to attempt to use the power of the State for the purpose of doing you a wrong, we should be divided, and you would have a zealous, and, as I think, not an insignificant party on your side. But let the honor of England be touched, and we are a united nation.

Gentlemen, the moment of parting would be to me one of sadness—of sadness greater than I should care to say—if I did not promise myself a quick return. Next Summer, I trust, will bring me here again to witness the further progress of this great revolution, which will by that time, let us hope, have passed out of the period of war, and arrived at the period of reconciliation, the goal of all your efforts; and, at the same time, to renew my intercourse, too soon interrupted, with the kind friends whom it will be my delight to think that I leave behind and shall find again here. Till then may every blessing which the gratitude of a guest parting from the most hospitable and generous door can invoke upon his host, rest upon the land in which an Englishman finds a second native country and an ever open home.

THE ENQUIRER AND HON. GEORGE THOMPSON.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It is well known that a sprinkling of holy-water will resolve any of the seductive shapes in which Satan often disguises himself to deceive man and woman, and will expose him in his proper person, horns, hoof, tail and sulphurous perfume, and put him to flight howling. A poetical version of an ancient legend, which must be true, for it was written by a serious clergyman of the Church of England, relates how the Evil One once tempted the Lord Abbot of the Abbey of St. Nicholas, by claiming, in the guise of a beautiful, distressed, noble maid, protection from a cruel parent, who would force her to marry; and how the Abbot, touched by her distress and her beauty, promised her protection, and ordered a sumptuous dinner; and how, as his heart warmed with the cheer,

"He grew less pious and more polite."

And how

"She pledged him once, and she pledged him twice,
And she drank as lady ought not to drink,
And he press'd her hand 'neath the table thrice,
And he winked as Abbot ought not to wink."

But St. Nicholas, who saw the goings-on and the perilous condition of his Abbot, came to the rescue in the guise of a Palmer, dusty and rusty with travel from Holy Land, who gave a thundering knock at the Refectory door, entered, and after expressing his astonishment at the sight, he pulled a flask from beneath his gown, drew the cork with his teeth, and making over it the sacred sign, he dashed the contents of holy-water over the beautiful maid. The effect we give in the words of the legend:

"Oh! then did she reek, and squeak, and shriek,
With a wild, unearthly scream;
And fizz'd, and hissed, and produced such a mist,
They were all half choked by the steam.

"Her dove-like eyes turned to coals of fire,
And her beautiful nose to a horrible snout;
Her hands to paws, with nasty great claws,
And her bosom went in, and her tail came out.

"On her chin there appeared a long Nanny goat's beard,
And her tusks and her teeth no man mote tell;
And her horns and her hoofs gave infallible proofs,
'Twas a frightful fiend from the nethermost Hell."

We are reminded of this metamorphosis by the *Enquirer's* sudden restoration to its normal condition by the presence of Hon. George Thompson in this city. Since the rebellion broke out the *Enquirer* has appeared in the disguise of an advocate of liberty of speech and of the press. It denied that any circumstances of public peril could justify restraint upon speech or press, and it declared that life would be unendurable, and the government fit to be revolutionized if any restrictions were placed on the agitation of opinions.

But Mr. Thompson appears in our city, and his presence operates on the *Enquirer* like the bottle of holy-water on the other fiend, resolving it instantaneously to its natural shape, in which it exulted in the destruction of anti-slavery presses, hissed on mobs to brutal violence against anti-slavery citizens, and in which its office was the headquarters of the rioters who assaulted Wendell Phillips and his audience at the Opera House, with missiles both vile and deadly. It declares that the mobs who sought Mr. Thompson's life when he first visited this country were "a cool and rational people, whose wholesome instincts revolted at the poison with which he was charged," and that in the violence offered him, "he received from the people what he deserved," and it more than insinuates—it instigates—that a "cordial reception" should be given him now, that will visit upon him the responsibility for this Democratic rebellion and all its bloodshed.

It is better so. The normal shape of the other Democrat was not so pleasing as his guise of a beautiful maid, but it was better for the Abbot to know the company he kept. So it is better to have the *Enquirer* in its natural ugly snout, nasty claws, hoof, tail and unwholesome odor than in its snaky disguise of a defender of freedom of speech—a thing that a Democrat fears and hates as his aforesaid father does holy-water.

But we rather admire that the *Enquirer* should so far forget the altered condition of things in this city as to openly attempt to excite violence against any friend to our government. Its venom has temporarily blinded it to the fact that the time has gone by when a pro-slavery mob can reduce this city to terror; and that if a hair of a friend to the government were harmed by violence of the *Enquirer's* instigation, it would be held accountable for it.

The head and front of Mr. Thompson's original offence is that he publicly delivered arguments against man's enslaving his fellow-man. The *Enquirer* has lately argued that nothing has a right to exist that cannot stand the utmost liberty of speech. At the worst, Mr. Thompson has not spoken worse of slavery than Jefferson did, the father of the Democratic party. Yet, the *Enquirer* would have him mobbed. Is not this Democratic patricide? The *Enquirer* was a "freedom-shrieker" against the extension of slavery into Kansas. This carried the whole principle of Abolitionism, and this territorial defeat was what gave organic form to the Southern secession elements. Yet, it instigates violence against Mr. Thompson for holding the same principle. Is not this Democratic suicide?

The *Enquirer* is too much tainted with Abolitionism in the blood to feel this hatred to Mr. Thompson for his anti-slavery labors; for long after his first visit to this country, the *Enquirer's* party declared it the duty of the Ohio Democracy to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil of slavery. But it is virulent because Mr. Thompson has been in England the fast friend of the American Republic, and has devoted his labors to resisting the bias of English opinion against our government. Hence the *Enquirer* feels for him the same hatred that it has manifested toward every man, American or foreign, civil or military, who has rendered efficient service in the preservation of the Republic. And in its impotent venom it commits the meanness of personal slander of Mr. Thompson, which it knows to be false, and which shows that the *Enquirer* does not regard his anti-slavery labors as a sufficient reason for its hatred.

A LITTLE GOOSE.

BY ELIZA S. TURNER.

The chill November day was done,
The working-world home-faring;
The wind came roaring through the streets,
And set the gas lights flaring.
And helplessly, and aimlessly,
The seared old leaves were flying;
When, mingled with the soughing wind,
I heard a small voice crying.

And shivering on the corner stood
A child of four, or over;
No cloak nor hat her small, soft arms
And wind-blown curls to cover.
Her dimpled face was stained with tears;
Her round blue eyes ran over;
She cherished in her wee, cold hand
A bunch of faded clover.

And, one hand round her treasure, while
She slipped in mine the other,
Half-scared, half-confidential, said,
"Oh, please, I want my mother."
"Tell me your street and number, pet;
Don't cry; I'll take you to it."
Sobbing she answered, "I forget;
The organ made me do it.

"He came and played at Miller's step;
The monkey took the money;
I followed down the street, because
That monkey was so funny.
I've walked about a hundred hours
From one street to another;
The monkey's gone, I've spoiled my flowers;
—Oh, please, I want my mother."

"But what's your mother's name, and what
The street? now think a minute."
"My mother's name is Mother Dear;
The street—I can't begin it."
"But what is strange about the house,
Or new, not like the others?"
"I guess you mean my trundle bed,
Mine and my little brother's.

"Oh, dear, I ought to be at home
To help him say his prayers;
He's such a baby, he forgets;
And we are both such players,
And there's a bar between, to keep
From pitching on each other,
For Harry rolls when he's asleep;
—Oh, dear, I want my mother!"

The sky grew stormy; people passed
All muffled, homeward faring.
"You'll have to spend the night with me,"
I said at last, despairing.
I tied a 'kerchief round her neck.
—"What ribbon's this, my blossom?"
"Why, don't you know?" she smiling said,
And drew it from her bosom.

A card, with number, street and name!
My eyes astonished met it;
"For," said the little one, "you see
I might some time forget it;
And so I wear a little thing
That tells you all about it;
For mother says she's very sure
I would get lost without it."

—*Springfield Republican.*

M. VATTEMARE.

Paris Correspondent of the Cologne Gazette.

One of these days an auction will be held of the property of the late M. Vattemare, which will draw, no doubt, a great many collectors of autographs and other curiosities to the Hotel des Ventes. M. Vattemare was a remarkable person, who, some thirty or forty years ago, furnished the press with material for numerous interesting paragraphs. Many of our readers may remember him, under the name of Alexandre, performing as ventriloquist in the principal cities of Europe, and exciting the admiration, not only of the masses, but of the most distinguished men in art, literature and science. The course of his life was a very curious one. When a young man he entered the French army as surgeon, and fell into a Prussian prison after the overthrow of Napoleon. He lived several years at Berlin, where his agreeable person, his amiable, gentle temper, and his rare social talents, attracted much attention, and opened the doors for him to the highest circles. His extraordinary talent for imitating different voices, and to accompany them with appropriate gesticulation, won him so great a reputation, that his friends advised him, and he resolved accordingly, to make a living by it, particularly as a very honorable feeling forbade him to take service in the Prussian army, or to offer his services to the Restoration. Thus he began his career, visiting all the larger theatres in Europe, performing alone all the parts in the plays which had expressly been written for him. In the same play he acted as peasant, officer, fruit-seller, coachman, student, cobbler, drunkard—in short, in the most heterogeneous parts. Leaving the stage at one moment as a postillion, he entered it in the next as a young, bashful maiden. In England he acted forty different parts in one evening. We see such things frequently now-a-days without being astonished; but at that time the spectators thought nothing much short of sorcery could enable him to change his costumes and to adapt himself to another part at such miraculously short notice. He almost invariably performed in public on the stage; in a very few instances only could he be induced to show his skill before private circles in the palaces of princes. Once Prince Metternich asked him to act at his palace. Vattemare had, as usual, a thousand excuses; but, the Prince insisting, he at last consented, upon the condition that, after the beginning of the performance, no one, whoever it was, should be admitted into the saloon. The Prince accepted the condition, and gave orders to the servants accordingly. At the time appointed, Vattemare begins his performance before an audience consisting of the cream of Vienna aristocracy, who listened in profound silence to the clever performer, when all at once a dispute is heard on the staircase between a guest who will absolutely enter the apartment and the servant who denies admittance, according to the orders he has received. The controversy becomes more and more lively; and the guest, whose voice is soon recognized as that of a well-known member of the diplomatic corps, expresses his displeasure in terms by no means complimentary. In the meantime Vattemare has stopped in his performance, glancing reproachfully at Prince Metternich, who, remembering his promise, dispatches some servants with the order to make peace between the disputants. The servants, however, soon return with the assurance that neither in the corridor nor on the staircase had any one been engaged in a dispute. The company perceive now that the quarrel has taken place in Vattemare's throat, and are highly amused. One of his great admirers was Sir Walter Scott, whom he visited at Abbotsford, in 1824, and who addressed him in a clever poem. Old Blumenbach was a warm friend of his. Gœthe became fond of him, and gave him a gracious letter of recommendation which is still to be found among his papers. Princes and princesses liked him, and admitted him frequently to their presence. One of his principles was, to take no money presents; consequently he received, as marks of favor, rare autographs and drawings, which in the course of time have swelled to a considerable collection. He was not without higher aspirations, and liked to act as medium of international exchanges in mental productions; he tried to bring about, what railways and other inventions are doing now, that every country should know and possess all the important productions in science and literature of other countries. He pursued the same object in the United States of America, where he spent many years, enjoying the favor of the best men. For many years past, Vattemare has lived retired and quietly at Paris, solely in the intercourse with some friends, for whose benefit he sometimes recalled the adventures of his life, speaking of Gœthe, Tieck, Alexandre von Humbolt, Schleiermacher, and other literary notabilities, with grateful remembrance. As to his collection, it is not what it used to be, for his good nature has often been abused. He could not refuse easily, and this generous disposition was well known by collectors, who did not spare his treasures; yet so abundant were these, that much is left worthy of attention.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[The following poem is taken from the new volume by Richard Monckton Milnes, lately elevated to the English peerage under the title of Lord Houghton. His friendship to our country has always been strong and steady.]

We only know that in the sultry weather,
Men toiled for us as in the [illegible] room,
And in our needs we hardly set together
The bondsman's penance and the freeman's loom.

We never thought the [illegible] would start
For [illegible] of time-forgotten graves,
Nor heeded that the May Flower one day bore
A freight of pilgrims, [illegible]

First [illegible] wrong,
And last on us, [illegible]-laden years
Avenge the [illegible] strong,
Trampled [illegible]

Labor, degraded from her high [illegible],
Cries [illegible] breath,
And not the curse of man. Ye shall have Rest—
The rest of Famine and the rest of Death."

O, happy distant hours! that shall restore
Honor to work, and pleasure to repose,
Hasten your steps, just heard above the war
Of wildering passions and the crash of foes.

REPRESENTATION WITH TAXATION.

[We give below the twelfth annual Protest of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, of Boston, against being doomed to taxation without the privilege of suffrage. She does not clearly see the justice of asking her to support the government without any voice in its control; and she so expresses herself annually, in a manner similar to the following:]

Boston, Dec. 7th, 1864.

To Frederic U. Tracy, *Treasurer, and the Assessors, and other authorities of the City of Boston, and the citizens generally:*

The question of freedom in a free country is, in a most wonderful manner, becoming developed through the fulfilment of our obligations to the colored race. Nobleness of soul has burst forth through conventionalisms, customs and habits; latent principles, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, are now demanding thought and practical application.

The question of suffrage now stands before the country as a gigantic subject; by whom, for whom, and to whom this right belongs, and how to be exercised, what qualifications, what restrictions, call for the thought of not only the profound legislator, but the moral conservatist and political economist.

Our last election, when our ballot-box was guarded by military power, though unseen, and our noble soldiers gave their votes, though absent from home, was significant of an advanced step on this subject; and we confidently affirm that as we have moved, so shall we move, until the word *male* shall be expunged from our statute-books, and persons—individuals, not sex—be standards.

Three-fifths' representation was rendered obsolete through emancipation of color based on principles. Male representation will share the same fate through emancipation of sex, based on moral and intellectual growth.

Each one of us is on trial. Events are shaping themselves for the highest expression of philanthropy—of love to the neighbor; and to permit the ignorant, the imbecile, the intemperate, an equal footing at the ballot-box with the noble, the true, the brave, not only degrades suffrage, but places over us rulers who are no law unto themselves.

So, cheerfully, hopefully and trustingly I enter again my protest against *taxation without representation*, and can say what my eyes do see, even now, is marvellous. And so, from year to year, will more marvels occur.

E Pluribus Unum has a deepened meaning, and Freedom will yet be scanned as to height and depth, as well as to length and breadth, for moral plummets will continue to sound depths which were supposed fathomless; and the present method of suffrage will follow slavery in due time.

This is respectfully submitted,

Harriot K. Hunt.

Boston, 32 Green street.

Miss Hunt has been joined in this matter, this year, by another lady entertaining similar views.

A NEW LIBERTY BELL.

HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[The following is being circulated throughout the loyal States:]

Whereas, It is desirable to establish a Home for disabled soldiers; and whereas, the flaw or crack in the old historic bell, imported from England in 1752 for the State House in Philadelphia, by order of the province of Pennsylvania, and preserved in Independence Hall, is ominous of the failure to carry out the injunction of the motto imprinted on it; therefore we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, hereby attest our loyalty for our glorious Union, our gratitude to its noble defenders, and our love and veneration for our divine law of liberty, by contributing one dollar each to a fund for the purpose of procuring a large bell, to be called the Union Liberty Bell, which is to be placed on the steeple of Independence Hall, preserving the same Scriptural motto as that on the old bell, viz:

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—*Leviticus* xxv. 10.

The new bell to be rung for the first time when we shall be blessed with a righteous, just and honorable peace, based on the principles of the Declaration of American Independence.

The excess of the contributions beyond what will be required for the purchase of the bell, to be applied for the establishment of a Model Asylum, or Home for Invalids, for our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by loss of limb or otherwise, have been deprived of their ordinary means of support, and are thereby justly entitled to the protection of a grateful community.

Should the subscription be sufficiently general and liberal, some judicious system will be sought for the relief of helpless orphans, widows and others who have been rendered destitute by the loss of those who have sacrificed their lives on the sacred altar of patriotism, liberty and humanity.

Abraham Lincoln,	G. Usher,
Wm. H. Seward,	W. Dennison,
W. P. Fessenden,	Edw. Bates,
Edwin M. Stanton,	Joseph J. Lewis,

Gideon Welles.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1864.

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS.

Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M P.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 2, 1864.

This distinguished philanthropist has been here for a few past days, a guest of Governor Yates. He delivered a very fine lecture on Tuesday evening, in the Hall of Representatives, and by his modest and unaffected manner greatly won upon the sympathies and respect of the people. I had the pleasure of spending the day in his company on Wednesday, and showing him all that was to be seen of an interesting character here. The modest and unpretending residence of Mr. Lincoln seemed to strike him very forcibly, and he took away some photographs of it to send to his English friends. Mr. Thompson's conversational powers are most excellent, and his long residence among the leading men of Great Britain, the East Indies, and elsewhere, supplies him with a fund of anecdote which appears to be absolutely inexhaustible. I was particularly struck with some of his reminiscences of Daniel O'Connell, Macaulay, Bright, Cobden, and others. He considers Lord Palmerston, in some respects, the most wonderful man in the world, and Mr. Gladstone the ablest speaker of modern times. He says that Gladstone's speeches, delivered extemporaneously, are as perfect specimens of composition as the written productions of other men, and not even exceeded by the famous speeches of Edmund Burke. He looks upon the present Sir Robert Peel as a very able, although erratic man. Mr. Thompson thinks that the great contest between slavery and freedom, between Union and disunion, is yet to come, and that our greatest danger is in our own party, the conservative element of which will be inclined to lower the standard of its principles and throw the country back again into the era of compromises and concessions, all of which latter, of course, are to be on one side, and in favor of slavery. The Secessionists and Copperheads will assume a virtue, if they have it not, and thus delude the people. He says that no man should be selected for high position who is not thoroughly grounded in the great principle of human liberty. The great danger to the Union, the late election, has been tided over; but the conspiracy to establish a Northwestern Confederacy and disintegrate the loyal States, by exciting divisions between various sections, and by a war on New England, he considers scotched but not killed. Mr. Thompson's knowledge of the status of leading politicians of the country is really wonderful for a foreigner. He was greatly taken with Governor Yates, and the latter found, to his astonishment, that his record for many years past was not unknown to Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson is very anxious to see and speak in St. Louis. He looks upon the fact that he is allowed now to address the public in slave States and cities of the Union as an index of the change in public sentiment with regard to slavery; and when he returns to England he can point to his reception in such places as evidences that slavery is fast being obliterated from the soil of the Republic.

Advertisements.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER

is a PREVENTIVE of SICKNESS.—The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes, old and young. It is not new to the Doctor, but is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person one year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring, nevertheless it will save millions from being sick. Is it not better to pay two dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctors' bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick? To prevent sickness use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength, and give vigor and action to the system. A celebrated New York merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he gained ten pounds of flesh in one month at the first trial. He continues its use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire preventive to sickness in his case. Also, another well-known gentleman in New York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.

Price, $3 per bottle (full quart); Pints, $2; Half Pints, $1. 1 Quart bottle, 2 Pint bottles, or 4 Half-pint bottles sent free by express on receipt of price.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington st., N. Y. 29-6mo.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE"

received the highest award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair! where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES.

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Plain Case, $275.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style, $325.

Terms—Net Cash, in Current Funds.

Descriptive Circulars sent free.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO.,

154 READE STREET (three doors from Greenwich Street), N. Y.

Call universal attention to their

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE

has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE

has TWICE THE STRENGTH OF JAVA, or any other Coffee whatever; and wherever used by our first-class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE

is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the M. E. Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any Coffee for fifteen years, can use

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE

three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

Dr. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."

The Principal of the NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

and would not be without it on any account."

The Rev. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. Church, now stationed at Halsey street, Newark, says of

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"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergymen and their families."

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE

is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, and many of the most distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

and be sure that the packages are labelled

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

154 READE STREET, NEW YORK,

as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary.

In 1 lb. packages, and in boxes of 36, 60 and 100 lbs., for Grocers and large Consumers. *Sold by Grocers generally.*

WHOLESALE AGENTS, to whom Western Grocers may send their orders: S. N. Callender, Buffalo; James Mills, Pittsburg; Gordon, McMillan & Co., Cleveland; Aaron A. Colter & Co., Cincinnati; J. & J. W. Bunn, Springfield, Ill.; Sawyer & Starrett, Indianapolis.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

SALESROOM, 536 BROADWAY.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY AND PERFECTION COMBINED.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither cam nor cog-wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE:

No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer, Feller and Braider,	$60
No. 2, Small Manufacturing, with Extension Table,	$75
No. 3, Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table,	$85
No. 3, Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with rolling foot and oil cup,	$100

☞ Soldiers wives and widows liberally dealt with.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction!

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agents are not already established; also, for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

T. J. McARTHUR & CO.,
No. 536 Broadway, New York

THE WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE (No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.) makes the

LOCK STITCH

and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done and the wide range of its application.—*Report of American Inst., N. Y.*

NEW MUSIC—"MARYLAND'S FREE." Song and chorus. Poetry by Rev. George Lansing Taylor, author of "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." Music by M Fortune Price 30 cents; mailed free. This is one of the best songs that has been published for a long time. Editors noticing this song shall receive a copy by sending marked paper containing notice.

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PUTNAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

No Wood-work to swell or split. No Thumb-screws to get out of order. Warranted with or without Cog-wheels.

It took the First Premium at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and nearly double that number in 1864, and is, without an exception, the *best* Wringer ever made. Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town and in all parts of the world. Energetic agents can make from $5 to $10 per day.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, VIZ.:

That iron well galvanized will *not rust*.
That a *simple* machine is better than a complicated one.
That a Wringer should be *self-adjusting*, durable and efficient.
That thumb-screws and fastenings cause *delay* and trouble to regulate and keep in order.
That wood soaked in water will *swell, shrink,* and *split*.
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in *will wear out*.
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not *tear the clothes*.
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential.
That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above named.
That all who have tried it pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever made.
That it will wring a thread or a bed-quilt *without alteration*.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it *thoroughly* with *any* and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.—Gentlemen: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxydize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours, JOHN W. WHEELER, Cleveland, O.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enables me to indorse the above statement in *all particulars.*

JOHN C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman Street.

NEW YORK, January, 1864.—We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time, and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HORACE GREELEY.

PRICES, $8, $9, and $10.

Sample Wringers sent, express paid, on receipt of price.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
13 Platt Street, New York.
Bennington, Vt.
Cleveland, O.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP

Anti-Freezing, Double-Acting, Forcing and Lifting.

These Pumps have now been in general use a number of years, and give better satisfaction than any other, and are recommended as THE BEST! by Captain Ericsson, and other eminent engineers. We can refer to thousands using them, and guarantee that all will recommend them. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less than all others.

"Our readers will find the double-acting, improved Pump of J. D. West & Co., one of the best in the market. It is very simple, works to a charm, so that any child may use it; throws a steady, continuous stream, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures, and is unusually cheap. We say this knowingly, and give the testimony of our own accord, without the knowledge or request of the proprietors."—*N. Y. Evening Post, July* 1, 1863.

"J. D. West & Co. We are pleased to state that the Pumps we had of you, about a year ago, have been in constant use, 12 hours each day, and raise for the use of our woolen factory about 130 gallons per minute. They work with but little power, compared with pumps we have used before, and do not get out of repair, and are satisfactory in all respects. Dunlap Manufacturing Co."

Solon Robinson to the Farmers' Club, Jan. 28:

"No farmer who owns a well or a cistern can possibly afford to be without an iron pump. It should be at once a suction and force pump—a perfect little fire-engine—such a one known as 'West's Improved Pump.' I speak of this Pump, because I happen to know it . . . to be very simple, durable, powerful, and cheap, and it don't freeze up, nor get out of order once a year . . . I know this, and think I may be doing the farmers good by speaking of it . . . A boy 10 years old can work it, and throw a continuous inch-and-a-quarter stream. . . . It can be made to work in deep wells as well as in shallow ones."

"Great Neck, L. I., 1860.

"I have used this Pump for one Summer and Winter, exposed to the northwest wind coming over Long Island Sound, being the coldest possible exposure, and at no time did it freeze, nor were we unable at any time to pump water with great ease.

"H. B. McIlvain."

"The undersigned, having to use 'West's Improved Pumps,' cheerfully recommend them as simple, durable, and powerful in raising and throwing water, and for their ease of action, security against frost, and low price, we believe them superior to all others.

"Warren Leland, Met. Hotel, N. Y.
"J. W. Pomeroy, Yonkers, N. Y.
"John Messereau, N. Y.
"Dominick Lawrence, Westchester."

From the New York Observer.

"We have had in use for months past one of West's Pumps, which has given us more satisfaction, as a force and lifting pump, than any we have ever used. It is one of great power, and well adapted for ship's decks, mines, factories, greenhouses, graperies, etc. The *Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal* says, 'It is recommended for its extreme simplicity of construction, great strength, and consequent durability and cheapness of repair. There is no stuffing-box—the pressure being held by a one packing like that upon the working-piston, working in a cy[illegible] pose within the upper air chamber—whic[illegible] provement, as stuffing is so liable to be d[illegible] strong pressure, to say nothing of the [illegible] thereto. It has also two air-chambers; th[illegible] is cushioned upon both sides by air—preve[illegible] vacuum-thump. The valves are very acc[illegible] cheaply repaired. They work much easier [illegible] ever seen; the 4 inch cylinder being worked [illegible] feet deep, and as they are extremely cheap, as well as simple and strong, we freely recommend them.'"

"Cambridge Mine, N. C., June 15, 1863.

"J. D. West & Co.—Gents. The pump which I ordered for our mine is received, and put to work in our underlay shaft, which we are sinking. We find that one man will, with ease, lift 50 gallons per minute. We lifted in three and a half hours all the water in the shaft, which measures seven by twelve feet and thirty feet deep, and it was full when we commenced. It answers our expectations in every respect, and our workmen are highly pleased with it. It will do great service with but trifling expense for repairs.

"Yours, respectfully, Burr Higgins."

"This may certify that I have been using, at my manufactory, for the last four years, 'West's Improved Pumps.' I now have in use three of said pumps, one of which is kept constantly at work, 24 hours of each day (save Sundays), and has been running for the past two years. I pronounce them, unhesitatingly, the best pumps that have been brought to my notice, having used many others previously. They are simple in their construction, and not easily disarranged. Jas. A. Wars.

"N. Y., October 10, 1859."

We have plenty more such certificates, but think these are enough. For Pumps, Hose, Pipe, etc., address or call upon

J. D. WEST & CO., 179 Broadway, N. Y.

Orders may be sent through the American Advertising Agency, 389 Broadway.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These improved Machines save one hundred per cent. of thread and silk, and make the lock-stitch alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly, except the "printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New Manufactory is now complete, with all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is already rapidly turning out Machines which for beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed by any manufacture in the world.

N.B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfactory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by our own agents.

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THE CHILDREN'S BAZAAR, 510 BROADWAY, N. Y., directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. The only place where a full assortment is kept of Children's Carriages, Spring Hobbies, Canteing Hobbies, Rockers, Cradles, Baby Tenders, Baby Jumpers, Patent Swings, Negro Dancers, Walking Dolls, Sleds, Parlor Skates, and TOYS of all kinds. Send stamp for a circular.

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GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

No. 18 North Ninth Street, West Side, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Coffins and every requisite for Funerals furnished on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Lead Coffins furnished at the shortest notice. ☜

Lots, Half Lots, and Single Graves, in all the principal Cemeteries, for sale.

PRIZE MEDAL awarded in London, in 1851, for his superiority over all others in the manufacture of Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Coaches, Hobby Horses and sole leather, steel spring, iron frame, iron-bound Trunks of all descriptions, of the best materials and workmanship. Black Leather Enamelled Bags, at the lowest prices.

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SIGN of the MAMMOTH PEN, No. 72 N. Fourth street (2d door below Arch), Phila., wholesale and retail stationery, blank books, &c., which we will sell lower than the usual prices. English, French and American cap, letter and note papers, envelopes, sealing wax, plain and fancy wafers of every description, wafer cups, superior gold and steel pens, ink and inkstands, sand-boxes, drawing pencils and paper weights, plain and fancy penholders, [illegible] paper, bankers' cases, books, Bristol board, tracing paper, impression paper, tissue paper, visiting and wedding cards, pocket books, portfolios, diaries, &c. envelopes at [illegible] cents per 100 and [illegible] cents per 1000. [illegible] furnished with mercantile firms, insurance companies, banks, &c. blank books to order, of the best material and workmanship.

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☞ Single copies sent by mail prepaid on receipt of $3.

Canvassers wanted for every section of the country.

Copy-right secured apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON,
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Equality to all! Uniformity of Prices! A new feature in Business. Every one his own Salesman.

JONES & CO., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, No. 604 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sale, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with a full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th No. 604 Phila. JONES & CO.